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—THE— CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

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(With a Weekly Intermediate Edition—The Canadian Contract Record),

PUBLISHED ON THE THIRD SATURDAY IN EACH MONTH IN THE INTEREST OF

ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND SANITARY ENGINEERS, PLUMBERS,
DECORATORS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MANU-FACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN BUILDING
MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES.**C. H. MORTIMER, Publisher,****14 King Street West, - TORONTO, CANADA.**

62 TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Contributions of technical value to the persons in whose interests this journal is published, are cordially invited. Subscribers are also requested to forward newspaper clippings or written items of interest from their respective localities.

The "Canadian Architect and Builder" is the official paper of the Architectural Associations of Ontario and Quebec.

The publisher desires to ensure the regular and prompt delivery of this Journal to every subscriber, and requests that any cause of complaint in this particular be reported at once to the office of publication. Subscribers who may change their address should also give prompt notice of same, and in doing so, should give both the old and new address.

THE City Council of Toronto will endeavor to obtain legislation which will empower the city to regulate the erection of scaffolds and buildings. So far as the erection of scaffolds is concerned, there is no reason to change the belief formerly expressed on this subject, viz., that no system of inspection of reasonable cost would be likely to prove satisfactory. There is undoubtedly required more thorough inspection of buildings under construction, and we might add, a greater degree of efficiency in the enforcement of the powers already at the city's disposal.

It is satisfactory to observe that the suggestion made in a recent number of this journal regarding the enlargement of the space for traffic at the corner of King and Yonge streets, is engaging the attention of the Toronto civic authorities. The desirability of carrying out the suggestion was presented to the members of the Parks and Gardens Committee by the Chairman, Ald. Score, at a recent meeting. It is hoped that while circumstances are so favorable, definite action will be taken to relieve the congestion of traffic at this point. A very few years will suffice to demonstrate the wisdom of such action.

THE cost of scoria block pavement in Canada is in the neighborhood of \$40,000 per mile. One-half this amount is said to be represented by freight and duty on the imported article. Tons of the material required to manufacture these blocks is lying waste at Sudbury, Ont., consequently there would seem to be ground for the belief that scoria blocks might profitably be manufactured and sold in Canada at one-half the cost of the imported material. Whether or not such an enterprise would pay would depend upon the willingness of towns and cities to spend \$20,000 per mile in putting down a permanent pavement as compared with the cheaper, but less durable varieties. It is beyond question that by using the more expensive material they would be practising the truest economy.

THE time for receiving the competition drawings for the Montreal Board of Trade building closed on the first of the month, and according to a press report designs were received from five American and seventeen Canadian architects. The five men will have the advantage of a judge familiar with their style of work. We cannot understand the motive of the Building Committee in refusing to associate a Canadian referee with Mr. Hunt, and now, when the number of Canadian architects proves to be three times greater than that of the foreigners, the injustice becomes all the more palpable. We will be curious to know who the seventeen are, and presume the Ontario and Quebec associations will also.

THE contractors of Kingston have appointed a committee to labor with the architects in regard to the preparation of proper plans and specifications before being asked to submit tenders. It would appear from the account of the meeting in one of the local papers that plans were prepared somewhat on speculation, and that if the tenders did not suit, the proposed building scheme collapsed and nobody received any remuneration. The builders evidently reasoned that if the architects insisted upon being paid for their work whether the building went on or not, those people who "propose" building would be killed off. We can quite believe that an architect who had so little hope of being paid for his work would perform what he did in a perfunctory and slipshod manner, and we do not wonder that the builders should "kick" when asked to tender upon indefinite and inadequate data. The whole matter rests in the hands of the architects, who if they will honorably stand by each other and insist upon being properly paid for proper work, will earn the respect of both client and contractor, instead of being the sapient tool of the one and being anathematized by the other.

THE news of the death of John W. Root, of Chicago, arrived too late for notice in our last issue. The *Inland Architect* for January is a sort of memorial number, being largely occupied with notices of himself and his works. He must certainly have been a man of wonderful energy, power and push. He was given a thorough education, both collegiate and university, and during his university course his studies were largely directed toward engineering and other sciences which would be of help to him in his chosen profession. His total office experience, gained in three different offices, was condensed into two years, upon which he launched out, with a partner of apparently no greater practice, into a practice which in a few years grew to be phenomenal. His opportunities were great, sometimes self-created, but nevertheless opportunities, and the wonder is how he designed as well as he did and how he contrived to escape with so comparatively few glaring mistakes. In regard to his practice, one of his memorialists says: "It had opportunity and temptation to express itself in every mood of versatility by reason of the incessant demands made upon its resources by the exigencies of a large practice. It would be a miracle indeed if, in this public exposition of an artists' inner life, illustrated by hundreds of buildings of every grade, we did not discover occasional evidences of carelessness and haste, of momentary caprice, of indifference begotten of fatigue, when his genius was off its guard. These evidences no one was so prompt as Root himself to point out and condemn."

QUITE a "breeze" has been raised in the Toronto Board of Works over the assertion of Ald. Hill that the city stood to lose \$10,000 on account of the construction of an important sewer by day labor instead of by contract. The opinion of Ald. Hill, a contractor of many years' experience, should have great weight, despite the mass of figures quoted in apparent contravention by the Chairman of the Works Committee. The almost invariable experience of architects has been to the effect that day labor is considerably more expensive than contract work. As long as human nature is what it is, such will be the case, and especially in corporation work. From inspector to mortar-mixer, the tendency is to spin out the job, there being no deeply interested boss to insist on strict attention to business. With a purchasing

agent of strict integrity, and an inspector who thoroughly understands his business, the work and materials may be of a rather better class, but the work in the long run is certain to cost more. The same integrity and competence on the part of city officials should secure in the case of contract work practically as good a job at less expense, and without the same uncertainty as to ultimate cost. It might be a wise policy for the sake of good work to perform by day labor works costing not more than say \$500, and which would not afford the cost of such inspection as would be necessary were they carried out by contract. The gist of the whole question may be summed up in this: If the city is to get the worth of its money, either method requires honest and thoroughly competent supervision.

IN order to be able to present to our readers at the earliest possible date a report of the proceedings in connection with the third annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Architects, we have not only omitted much interesting matter intended for publication in this number, but have also increased the number of pages for this issue. The length of the report of the business transacted and of the remarks of the various speakers at the dinner makes it necessary to reserve publication of the several valuable papers read before the Convention, together with the discussions thereon, for a future issue. From the same cause we must postpone for the present any comments which might be suggested by the proceedings of the Convention, further than to express pleasure at the success which marked the occasion, and at the growing interest which manifests itself at each annual gathering. The Association has accomplished infinitely more during its brief existence than its most sanguine promoters could have hoped for, and bids fair to maintain an equal rate of progress for the future.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

THE first session of the third Annual Convention of the Association opened in the School of Practical Science, Queen's Park, Toronto, at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th inst., the President, Mr. W. G. Storm, in the chair.

The following members were present: F. J. Rastrick, S. H. Townsend, E. Burke, D. B. Dick, H. B. Gordon, Grant Helliwell, R. W. Gambier-Bousfield, S. G. Curry, John E. Belcher, Henry Langley, E. B. Jarvis, W. A. Edwards, G. F. W. Price, W. A. Langton, R. C. Windeyer, sr., R. C. Windeyer, jr., J. Wilson Gray, Thos. Kennedy, M. B. Aylsworth, W. L. Symons, G. W. Gounlock, R. J. Edwards, G. R. Harper, Wm. R. Gregg, Mark Hall, M. Willmot, W. G. Storm, E. A. Whitehead, A. L. Ogilvie, R. Ogilvie, J. Balfour, W. R. Billings, J. L. Wilson, A. F. Wickson, G. W. King, J. W. Power, J. M. Moore, J. A. Fowler, F. C. Law, John Kay, Frank Darling, Wilm Knox, William Bunney, A. E. Paull, C. F. Wagner, J. Henry, Jas. Smith, L. M. Bowman, J. A. Ellis, H. Simpson, S. J. Peters.

The Registrar, Mr. S. H. Townsend, read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved, with the incorporation (suggested by Mr. Gordon) of the text of draft bill as discussed at last meeting.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—In opening the proceedings of this third annual convention of the architects of Ontario, it is my pleasing duty to thank my fellow architects for the honor they have done me in granting this privilege, and especially because they have done this for so many times in succession.

On behalf of the architects of the city of Toronto, I have much pleasure in extending a most hearty welcome to our visitors from other parts of the Province. It is our earnest desire to make our Association provincial in the largest and best sense of that term, and I feel confident that we will all be found working together with that end in view.

It gives me the liveliest satisfaction to be able to congratulate the architects of the Province on the success which has so far attended our efforts to promote professional and public interests by co-operation. And it may not be out of place just here to go back to the inception of our scheme for the formation of a professional association, and briefly outline its history from the very beginning.

A little over three years ago a few architects in this city met in the office of one of their number to discuss the project of forming a club or league, with a view to holding periodical meetings for the discussion of matters of common interest. They resolved to hold an adjourned meeting, to which others should be invited, and to dine together at the Rossin House as a means of promoting social intercourse. At that meeting, held on the 13th of October, 1887, was organized the "Architects' Guild" of Toronto.

The success of this city association during the years 1887-88 suggested to its members the feasibility of a provincial association, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter and take the necessary preliminary steps for the calling of a convention.

It is unnecessary that I should dwell on the success of that experiment. The convention was held at the Queen's Hotel on the 21st of March, 1889, and the outcome was the formation of the provincial association and the adoption of a constitution. In November of the same year, a meeting of the new association was held for two days, and with it a very successful exhibition of architectural drawings. At this meeting the draft of an Act to incorporate the Society was approved of, and the Board of Directors were instructed to submit it to the Ontario Legislature and push it to a successful issue as speedily as possible.

This measure has as strong a basis in public utility as have any similar measures previously passed to incorporate other callings. The Law Society of Upper Canada is now a very venerable body, with a long, continuous and respectable career. The medical professions are incorporated as the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, with its tariff of fees and tests of admission to the profession. The Provincial Land Surveyors are a very respectable and influential guild. Are not the architects equally a guild and equally respectable and influential? So at least thought the promoters of the measure. I might have added the dentists and druggists if it had been necessary to enforce my plea of justification.

The Legislature looked on our measure as a reasonable one. The Government framed the Act of Incorporation, introduced and passed it through its several stages as a Government measure. It received the Royal assent on the 7th of April, 1890, and was proclaimed in the *Gazette* on the following 25th of July. The first meeting of the Council of the Association under the Statute was held on the 6th of August last, and since then that body has not been idle. The By-laws for the government of the Association, the laws and regulations for directing the education of students and for the conduct of all examinations, are the result of their labors.

It is interesting to compare our rate of progress in this matter with that of our brethren in the Mother Country. There they have been talking of incorporation for upwards of thirty years, and have so far only reached the stage of framing a bill for submission to the House of Commons. The architects of Ontario, so far as I know, are the first in any country to secure legislative incorporation.

Some explanation may be due to members regarding the change of time in calling the convention. The Council have, under the Act of Incorporation, the right to determine the time of meeting. We had the matter fully discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the whole Council that the early part of the year was the most convenient time for the profession generally. If this view commends itself to the Association this will continue for the future to be the regular time of meeting in annual convention and for the election of members of Council in the place of those who retire from office.

It is now my melancholy duty to remind you of the death of one of our most prominent members, the late Geo. F. Durand, of London. Mr. Durand stood deservedly high in his profession, and also with the general public in his own city. He took from the first a very active interest in the movement which resulted in the incorporation of this Association, and was President of our first Provincial Convention, and Vice-President until his death of the Association which was organized at that meeting. He took an active and useful part in the preparation of the draft Act of Incorporation, but did not live to see it even introduced into the Legislature. For myself, and I trust I may say for my fellow members, I take this opportunity of placing on record our deep sense of the great loss sustained by this Association and by the profession at large, in the death of one who was cut off in the very prime of life and apparently with a long, honorable and useful career before him.

The Association has also to mourn the loss of another member in the person of the late Joseph Kilburn, of Stratford, who died in the early part of the present year.

Permit me in closing to offer a few words of advice to my fellow members. We have a noble and honorable calling. On one side it is closely allied to or rather is a department of Art, which is the embodiment of the beautiful; on another side it is equally a department of Science, which is the co-operation of observed facts and phenomena under general laws or principles. It is our function on the one hand to promote the erection of beautiful as distinguished from unsightly buildings; it is equally our function on the other hand to see that the buildings put up are structurally secure and safeguarded from a sanitary point of view. On each side of our work it is capable of indefinite future development, and on each side it has an historical development. Every member of the Association who honors his calling and participates in its spirit should seek to equip himself for his work by careful preparation, and should keep his faculties on the alert for the reception of new ideas, both artistic and scientific. Fortunately for us it is possible to combine the useful and the beautiful often to the maximum extent of each, in the same structure, and to do this should be the conscientious aim and persistent effort of all.

To the younger members of our profession especially I appeal. Those of us who are older must soon pass away leaving to you the care which we now exercise over our common interests. Make up your minds to look more closely and successfully after those interests than we have been able to do, and above all things try to keep up a high corporate standard, by keeping the individual standard high. Do good work each in his own sphere.

Respect yourselves and each other's honor. A law of incorporation can do little for you if you do not carry on your work in this spirit.

This above all—"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

The reading of the address was received with applause.

Mr. D. B. Dick, Treasurer, said that as this was the first meeting of the incorporated Association, he had no set statement, except to acknowledge receipt of \$2003.30 from the Registrar, which will appear in his statement. The details of the rest will be accounted for by him.

The Registrar presented the following report :

INCOME.

145 Architects' registration fees @ \$15	\$2175 00
76 registration fees of existing students @ \$1	76 00
73 articles of indenture registered @ \$1	73 00
3 Students' registration fees @ \$5	15 00
Interest on Registrar's balance	6 33

EXPENDITURE.

Directors' expenses	\$140 00
Registrar's salary	108 00
Postage, stationery, books, etc.	25 90
Printing, advertising, etc.	33 35
Rent of room for meetings	10 00
Fees returned to Mr. Raby	13 00
Collections on cheques	50
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Treasurer	\$ 330 75
Balance in hands of Registrar	2003 33
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145 have applied to be registered as Architects; one of these subsequently withdrew his application and registered as a Student; one has since died, and three of the applications recorded are now awaiting the decision of the Council; so there are now 140 names in good standing upon the books of the Association; of these, 70, or exactly half, hail from Toronto; Ottawa claims 18, or about one-quarter of the balance; Hamilton, 11; London, 6; Kingston, 5; St. Thomas, 3; Brockville, Chatham, Peterboro and Woodstock, 2 each; while Almonte, Barrie, Bowmanville, Deseronto, Port Elgin, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Paris, Pembroke, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Meaford, Ridgetown, Warkworth, Whitby, Windsor and Stratford, have to get along with one apiece.

Seventy-six students have taken advantage of the proviso in Sec. 24 of the Act and applied for registration as existing students, and three have applied for permission to be articulated for a five year course. At this morning's meeting of the Council these three have been accepted.

Three meetings of the full Council have been held, and six meetings of the Toronto Committee of the Council. This Committee has prepared the draft By-laws, which will be laid before you, before the Convention closes, and a draft of rules and regulations of the Council that will in all probability be put into proper shape for publication at the next Council meeting. It has also prepared a form of indenture for the use of those members of the Association who wish to take pupils into their offices.

Much work has also been done towards the preparation of the regulations to govern the examination and enrolment of students, by both the Toronto and Ottawa Committees, and I think the work is now so far advanced that the Council will be in a position to issue all the necessary rules and regulations at an early date.

I have had a good deal of correspondence with the promoters of registration measures in England, and in the Province of Quebec, in both of which places this movement is rapidly gaining ground, and I have been asked by my correspondents to lay two or three of these letters before you.

The first was written in January, 1890, at the time our Act was before the Legislature, and shortly after the receipt of the resolution passed at our last Convention. It was as follows:

12 Carleton Chambers, Regent Street, S. W.,
LONDON, 9th January, 1890.

Registration of Architects.

MY DEAR SIR,—Please convey from me, to the Ontario Association of Architects, my sincere thanks for the very kind resolution passed at their annual Convention. Such fraternal sympathy is a great encouragement to me to persevere in my efforts. In the mother country, I am sorry to say, I meet with much opposition, though the number of supporters of the measure is year by year greatly increasing. I heartily congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts, and trust that your Bill will pass without opposition. I take it for granted that you are fully aware of the efforts being made to attain the same object in France, Australia and the United States. Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours fraternally,

HUGH ROUMIEU GOUGH.

S. Hamilton Townsend, Esq., Sec. O. A. A., Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Gough is the late President of the Society of Architects.

The second is dated May 29th, about a month after the passage of our Act:

The Architects' and Engineers' Registration Act Committee,
39 KING ST., CAEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON, May 29th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by my committee to inform you that at the last meeting held at St. James Hall, Piccadilly, London, a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating the architects of Ontario upon the recent passing of the Architects' Registration Bill for that Province, and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly make this known to the promoters of the measure. I would also deem it a favor if you can supply me with a copy of your Act, as we architects in England naturally take a great interest in the movement brought to such a successful issue in your country.

I am, dear sir, Yours truly,

EDGAR FARMAN.

S. H. Townsend, Esq.,
53 King St. East, Toronto, Canada.

The third is from Mr. Clift, of Montreal, the Secretary of the Quebec Association, and was written a few days after their late convention:

1724 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL, Oct. 15th, 1890.

S. H. Townsend, Esq.,
Sec. Ontario Association of Architects.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me pleasure to inform you, that it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, at the first annual meeting of our asso-

ciation, held on the 10th and 11th inst., "That the thanks of our association be tendered to the Province of Ontario Association and yourself, for the kind assistance you have given us in the formation of our association." So you will please accept our warmest thanks for those kind services, and it gives me great pleasure to state that our first annual meeting was a complete success in every way.

Believe me, dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,

C. CLIFT,

Sec. Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

The President: I think if anything was wanting to warrant the action we have taken, it is the unanimous call for registration throughout the Province. Nearly every architect, I think, is enrolled on our rolls; and the three letters you have heard from members of the profession in the old country are also significant.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield: Was a copy of the Act sent to those gentlemen asking for it? or was a copy of the draft we got up sent? Because if they only saw the Act as it was passed they would think we were a very inferior lot of architects.

The Registrar: I may say that the correspondence with the English promoters was very full. They have not only had copies of all our proposed changes, but there have been several suggestions made by them, which have been discussed in connection with our Act.

Mr. Curry: The Registrar's report says the Quebec architects have applied for incorporation. I think it should go further and say that they have obtained an Act of Incorporation.

The Registrar: My report said "the movement was gaining ground."

Mr. Curry: The fact is, they have an Act of Incorporation, such as it is. I have looked over it.

The President: In Quebec?

Mr. Curry: Certainly. Passed by the last Legislature. I have the Act. I did not read it over closely.

A member: It is about as good as our Act.

Mr. Curry: Just about, I think. It is as good as ours, I think, as far as I could see.

The Registrar: I will accept the amendment.

The President: With that amendment will you adopt the report?

The report was then adopted.

CERTIFICATES AND COMPETITIONS.

The President: The next business is anything arising out of the minutes or reports.

Mr. Gordon: There were two Committees appointed—one in regard to competitions, and another one on certificates.

The Registrar: I have not had reports from either of those Committees. The whole energy of the members of the Council has been directed towards the preparation of by-laws, and getting the Act into working order.

Mr. Cambier-Bousfield: Will these matters be carried over till next year, or will it be necessary to move that we take the matter up again?

The President: I think it would be necessary to move another resolution.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield: I would move: "That the Council be requested to take up the matter of certificates, with the object of drawing up a certificate suitable to the requirements of the architects of this Association." One of the reasons why this matter was brought up was that there was so much dispute about the responsibility upon architects in issuing these certificates; and it was suggested that the Council should get up a form for us; and I think last year some instances were given of certificate issued in the States by some of the leading firms of architects—some of which contain a clause which states that they will not be held responsible at all for the certificate for the work done, or the quality, or its value, or its endurance.

Mr. Gordon: I second the motion.

The President: I can corroborate the Registrar's remark to the effect that the whole energies of the Council have been given to getting the Association in working order, and getting our by-laws, rules and regulations and everything of that kind in proper shape; and we overlooked this matter, so it will have to be referred again to us. The original resolution reads: "That the new Council be requested to consider a model form of certificate, and the issue of the same to members of the Association." It was moved by Mr. Gambier-Bousfield, seconded by Mr. Gordon. What is your mind regarding this new motion?

Mr. Curry: I think the matter should be discussed. I think when a motion is made the mover and seconder should give some reasons for bringing it forward, and that the matter should be discussed so that the Council should know the views of the Convention, and should get suggestions. (Applause.)

Mr. Aylsworth: Would it not be well for the Council—without spending too much time—to issue a form and send to each member of the Association, then wait for their criticism or suggestions before making it final?

Mr. Edwards: I don't see the object of the resolution. There are certain responsibilities which an architect cannot avoid. I fail to see the point that is to be attained.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield: The reason I did not say more about this matter was that I thought it was discussed last year. The great question to-day is as to the value of an architect's certificate—what value is it? Some contractors deposit such certificates in their banks, and then the banks collect from the

proprietor, who is thus bound to pay the bank—he cannot help it; then of course he can take action against the contractor and dispute the certificate. According to the decisions of different courts, a certificate ought not to be used as a draft and deposited. Another point is as to whether the proprietor is bound to pay the contractor the amount certified to; and especially if it is a final certificate. The courts have generally decided that it entirely rests upon the wording of the contract. If the contract says that the architect is the sole arbitrator in the matter, then the certificate which he gives cannot be disputed; at the same time the proprietor has a remedy at law, and he can—and in many cases has—recovered from the architect whatever was wrong in the certificate; because very often there are matters that an architect cannot certify to. There may be matters, especially on alterations, in which the proprietor is about the house all the time, and which it is very awkward for the architect to find out. Besides, we are not clerks of works, and we do not propose to spend so much time on buildings as would enable us to see everything that goes on—we can only have a general idea. Then if the clause about the architect being sole arbitrator is left out of the contract the proprietor is not bound to pay, and the contractor can go to law with him. The American architects I have alluded to go so far as to stamp on their certificates that they will not be held responsible for the certificate. Then the question comes: of what value is that certificate? They say they won't be responsible for the value of the work done. Is that certificate of any value at all if the proprietor has to pay it and take his own chances? Of course, if he has employed a clerk of works he has probably got all that he has to pay for, and that clause in the certificate simply throws the onus on the proprietor; so that you see there are a great many questions to be considered in this matter, and that is why it was brought up last year.

Mr. Edwards: From what Mr. Bousfield has said I gather that it is not so much the certificate as the contract under which the certificate is given. It would be well, then, to discuss the matter of the articles of agreement before you go on to the certificate.

Mr. Rastrick: This is an important question, which I think you will not decide without consultation with some eminent lawyer. The judges do not hold a certificate in any way valid for the collection of money in which mistakes occur, because they hold the architect is only a party to it and consequently could not give a certificate, as he made himself so much of a party that he specifies in his contract that he is sole judge and arbitrator of whether he has done right or wrong. Now, that alone would nullify or stultify his power of giving a certificate. Let these matters be discussed with a lawyer equitably, and let us arrive at a basis that this Association can carry out and recommend to our members. I have had to sign certificates when I knew that the man had not done the work up to his contract. You may say I was wrong in doing it; but very few architects can resist the pressure both of the contractor and of the employer, who want the certificate issued. I think it would be well to let this matter rest until we can fulminate certain things which apparently are not to be got at at present. There is the matter of the judges' decisions, these should be collected for reference, and this can only be done by waiting.

Mr. Gordon: The great point we are interested in, and the question we want to have solved, is our responsibility in signing a certificate for work. I think there are many points that may be carefully guarded in a certificate with the assistance of legal advice in the phraseology, and with our practical knowledge to assist the lawyer in so framing it; and there are many points which by our careless or thoughtless method of framing our certificate, leave us open, if the proprietor be a dishonest man to him taking action against us. Dealing, as we very often are, with scores of contractors—some of whom of course may be dishonest men—(laughter), and being unable to give that personal supervision to every minute detail, it is impossible for us to assume the large responsibility which some men seem to think we should. They seem to think we ought to assume the responsibility of a chief contractor, and that if, within months afterwards, anything should go wrong, we must be held responsible for every little minute detail which the scamping of one of the contractors has entailed. While I don't want—and I don't think any gentleman here wants—to escape any responsibility which we can reasonably be expected to assume, we do want to be guarded against the absurd claims of unreasonable clients holding us responsible for all the misdeeds of the contractors whom they happen to employ. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rastrick: I might add that by law—and equity too—the architect is not held responsible in any particular, except as the agent; therefore any action brought against him can only be brought as agent, and you would find that that would not stand in any court. That I know from experience; I speak from having the matter decided in courts—not in this country, but in England.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield: That makes all the difference as to whether it was in England or this country.

Mr. Rastrick: The law is administered in this country just the same as in Great Britain; and they generally quote the English precedents in our courts here.

Mr. Langley: I think this matter simply resolves itself into the question whether the architect should not always have a contract with the proprietor. (Laughter.) We have our schedule of rates and our conditions printed; and if we had our contract,

properly framed, &c., we could secure ourselves. (Hear, hear.) I cannot conceive of any certificate being sufficiently ample to cover the whole ground so as to guard an architect unless he has a thorough contract with the proprietor. (Hear, hear.) I think it would be waste time.

The President: Mr. Dick, what is your view on the matter?

Mr. D. B. Dick: I cannot say that I see the necessity for any uniform form of certificate. I have always used the same form, and I never found any difficulty arise from it. It simply states that So-and-So is entitled to receive so much money on account of his contract for such and such a work. At the bottom is a receipt form which he signs when he receives the money. I don't think that a certificate is looked upon as a form that can be deposited in a bank and drawn upon.

(A voice—"Well, they do it.")

I know they do it sometimes, but I don't think they are legally entitled to do it, and I don't think any cautious banker would advance money on it. As to the contractor suing upon a certificate or the proprietor being obliged to pay it, I think that a man employs an architect as some one in whom he has confidence, and as a general rule he will pay his certificates without question; but we find occasionally in a final certificate, when a considerable sum for extras is included, that the proprietor will ask the contractor to hold it over till he sees the architect. There is nothing unreasonable in that. I don't think any kind of a certificate that can be drawn will take the place of a good form of contract between proprietor and contractor. The certificate should be left as simple as possible. As to holding the architect responsible for the delinquencies of the contractor, a very nice point might arise. The contractor completes his work, and is entitled to so much money; but if you had let the work to some other contractor he might have been entitled to a good deal more money—because I suppose all of you know from experience that the work of one contractor is by no means of equal value, in most cases, with the work of another, even without going so far as our friend, Mr. Gordon, and saying that of nineteen or twenty contractors some of them must be dishonest.

Mr. Gordon: I said scores; I did not say nineteen or twenty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dick: Even call it hundreds; I don't think there is any absolute necessity for any of them being dishonest. (Laughter.) However, the question still remains as to the absolute value of the work done. It is simply a contract to do so much work for so much money; one man will do it better than another, and it is just for the architect to use his judgment whether he will certify that the work has been done as well as the contractor could reasonably be expected to do it, while he knows very well that another contractor at the same price would have given you better value for the money. I think going into all these matters is unnecessary refinement. I think a certificate is simply a statement by an architect that he considers the contractor is entitled to so much money for work done.

Registrar Townsend: A case was submitted to me a short time ago for an opinion, and I found on looking into the decision of the courts that the responsibility we assume in connection with certificates rests almost entirely with ourselves. If in our contracts between builders and proprietor we insert a clause stating that we are to be the judge or final arbitrator in all points, then the responsibility of the contractor to complete his work, or his failure to comply with the contract, is transferred to ours; and a certificate that the work is done makes us responsible to the proprietor, and in numbers of cases the proprietor has collected from the architect on that clause; but in every case in which that clause was omitted, the builder was held solely and wholly liable for all loss, and the certificate of the architect was only taken as evidence as to the quantity and quality of the work done.

Mr. Curry: Who is to settle as to the work? I think this question can be solved very easily, in a sense. It is only a question of the present form of certificate, which reads: "I hereby certify that a certain party is entitled to a certain amount of money for doing certain things." If that was changed thus: "I hereby certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that So-and-So—you would get over the whole thing (laughter), because that is practically what it all means. It is to the best of your knowledge and belief; and your client must judge as to whether you have any knowledge in the matter, or whether your knowledge is worth anything. (Laughter.) If he does not believe in your knowledge, I suppose he would not employ you; but the only question raised was that the certificate was a little too stiff—"I hereby certify that, etc." The thing is very definite and very positive: and a man might certify to a thing that was not true, through not being on the work, or some defect that might arise afterwards. As to Mr. Townsend's clause, I don't quite understand it. I don't know whether the clause says that the architect is to be sole arbitrator, or whether the work is to be done to his satisfaction. It has got to be done to somebody's satisfaction, and it is not likely that the proprietor would consent to its being done to the contractor's satisfaction, or that the contractor would agree to the proprietor being the judge.

Mr. Rastrick: Up west contractors will not agree to a contract when it is left open to the sole arbitration of the architect.

Mr. Langley: Where it is a question of extras, there is a provision for the appointment of arbitrators; but under the model contract the architect is made sole arbitrator.

Mr. Gordon : As long as the building is under progress the architect is the sole arbitrator ; but in any matter of final adjustment, whether it be in relation to the contract or quality of work or extras, or anything of that sort, then of course there is recourse to arbitration.

Mr. Langley : You will find it is only on the matter of extras or charges.

Mr. Townsend : In reply to Mr. Curry I may say, that the clause on which the decisions I mentioned are based is the clause so common in Old Country contracts—that all matters in dispute between contractor and proprietor shall be settled by the architect. I understand that clause in most of the contracts in Canada is omitted ; but it is still very largely in use in England, and it is of course English decisions that we have before us. There are very few Canadian decisions upon this point.

Mr. Langton : In all contracts there is a clause signifying in what way the contractor gets his money, by certificate from the architect ; and usually, in my case, it is there that the guarding of the nature of the certificate is inserted. It is always possible in a contract to say all that is necessary about the value of a certificate between the owner and the architect ; and then the certificate itself would be kept as simple as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gregg : In a discussion in the American Association one of the leading American architects—I think it was Preston—said he did the very thing that Mr. Curry suggested, and it was followed by an audible smile. (Laughter.) He said he always put in a clause, “to the best of my knowledge ;” and another architect—that I myself have worked with in Montreal—in giving a final certificate invariably before signing put in the letters “E. and O. E.”—“errors and omissions excepted.” (Great laughter.) Now, I think just that simple guarding of the final certificate is sufficient. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Gouinlock : I think the contract covers it nicely, saying that the architect shall be arbitrator and his decision shall be final ; and I think that contract was drawn up by the architects and builders mutually, and I don't think the certificate has anything to do with it at all. This is a matter of contract, not certificate.

The President : I am very glad to have heard the discussion. I don't think it is a matter that we can definitely decide upon in this Convention, or even by the Council. I have had some years' experience as an architect, and I have never found any difficulty about a certificate in any shape ; and I have always had that clause making myself the sole arbitrator of all matters in dispute between proprietor and contractor ; and I will refuse—and have over and over again refused—to have any other contract. The only one I remember which was drawn up differently was the University contract, where the late John Worthington was contractor ; and he was rather suspicious of us being hard upon him, and he had an arbitration clause put in, which was consented to by the Council of that day. At the first issuing of certificates, where we had some extras to allow him for, he claimed his arbitration clause, and the late Mr. Sheard was the arbitrator, and he only allowed him about two-thirds of what we were willing to allow him ; so that after that he did not claim his arbitration clause at all, and we went on very comfortably. (Laughter.) I don't think any of these suggestions that have been made by the members are favorable to us as a profession. If we undertake a certain duty, and we have certain responsibilities, we should shoulder them fairly and properly. If we issue a certificate it should show on its face what it is worth. It is as much as to say : “I am satisfied that the work has been done so far, and that man is entitled to so much money.” Take that responsibility, and hold it, and stand by it. (Hear, hear.) Don't try to get out of it by any underhand way of saying, “So far as my knowledge,” or “So far as I know,” or any subterfuge of that kind at all—(Applause)—and when the work is finished and the contract is closed, shoulder the responsibility and say : “I am satisfied with that building,” and give the man his certificate. (Hear, hear, and applause.) These are the principles I have worked upon for upwards of thirty years, and I have never found any difficulty arise.

The President read the resolution, and was about to put it, when—

Reg. Townsend said : I would like to move an amendment, that instead of putting this matter into the hands of the Council to deal with, a committee of the Association be named, who shall prepare suggestions as to what both contract and certificate should include, and submit this draft to the next meeting of the Convention. The Council has more than it can attend to for the coming year, and if this motion is passed I am afraid it would be left over to be brought up again at the next Convention.

Mr. Langley : I think the meeting does not want it at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gregg : I think that motion is out of order. Bringing in a contract opens up an entirely new question.

The President : I thought the question was up at the last Convention, and I did not want to burk the discussion, because it is a question that some members think is a serious one ; I don't think so at all myself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Townsend withdrew his amendment.

The main motion was put and lost.

COMPETITIONS.

Mr. W. A. Edwards moved, seconded by E. B. Jarvis, “That

a Committee be appointed to prepare conditions of competitions that shall be acceptable to this Association.”

Mr. Gouinlock : I understood there was a Committee appointed at the last Convention to do this. I would like to hear from them.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield : The Council have not been doing their work. The work has to be done over again. We would like to know something about it.

The President : The Registrar and myself have explained that our duties in the Council have been so onerous that we have not been able to do anything in the matter, and we asked that the Committee be appointed again, and this is the result—this resolution.

Mr. Curry : It is all well enough to appoint Committees, but I think the Council should do this work, as it is a responsible body. I think the task of drawing up a set of conditions that will be satisfactory to the members is one that a Committee cannot carry out. What we need is some understanding as to what is to be done about competitions. The Council cannot bind members, and some members will not be bound by themselves or anybody else in this matter. Let us discuss the question and ascertain what the majority of members would be willing to do ; because as long as ninety-five say they will not enter any form of competition, we are going to have the same trouble over again. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Edwards : I might suggest that Mr. Curry move an amendment that this order of business be laid over, as this is the order arising out of the minutes.

Mr. Curry : I will take that suggestion and move that the resolution be considered to-morrow, under the head of “Special business brought up by individual members.”

This motion was seconded by Mr. Burke and adopted.

HOT WATER HEATING IN THE DOMINION PUBLIC BUILDINGS DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

This was the subject of an elaborate and well-considered paper by Messrs. Ewart and Billings, of Ottawa. Mr. Billings read the paper, accompanying the reading with blackboard and other illustrations. It excited a lively discussion. In a later issue of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER this and other papers, with the discussions thereon, will be published.

Mr. H. C. Gordon, of Toronto, followed with a paper on

BUILDING MATERIALS.

As it was nearly six o'clock by the time the reading of the paper was finished, no discussion was had upon it ; but a motion of thanks was moved by Mr. Gouinlock, seconded by Mr. Wilson.

In replying to the vote of thanks tendered by the President—Mr. Gordon, said : I thank you for your patience, gentlemen.

The President said that the paper was one that could not be so thoroughly understood in hearing as it would be when published, and the members of the profession would have the pleasure of seeing it in the report of the proceedings and be able to gather more from it than was possible by hearing it read.

The Convention adjourned at six o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

THE BY-LAWS.

The President : Gentlemen, our first business is the discussion upon the By-laws, copies of which have been distributed among you. These are the By-laws governing the Association generally as far as it affects individual members. The other By-laws are rules and regulations governing the other matters of the Association such as education of students, and examinations, and appointment of officers, and all that comes within the province of the Council. It is their duty to look after these matters. These ten By-laws before you are all that are necessary for the Association to take under consideration at the present time. The other set of By-laws have not been thoroughly worked out yet. We have had several meetings and discussions about them. They are pretty nearly completed now ; we will probably have them out in a very short time. I would request the Registrar to read these By-laws. I suppose the better way would be to take them up *seriatim* and discuss them separately.

The Registrar read clause No. 1.

Mr. Gordon : I think the third Tuesday in February is rather late for our annual meeting. It is getting on to the time when we are getting busy. I would move that it be made the first Tuesday.

Mr. Billings : If this By-law is passed it will fix the meeting in Toronto and make it impossible to go anywhere else without having a change of the By-law, which would take some time. If any other city was desirous of having the meeting, and there were a sufficient number of architects to carry such a motion, could it be passed through at one meeting so that the next year it could be held at any other city ?

The President : No ; if this By-law carries it will fix the time and place permanently until an alteration in the By-law, which would take the natural course of proposing it at one meeting and not considering it until the following meeting. This was discussed fully in the Council with representatives from almost all parts.

Mr. Billings : This is the only society of the kind that meets only in one place. The Royal Society, dealing with science and

literature, meets in Ottawa, but they have no such hard and fast clause in their By-laws, and they held their last meeting in Montreal. The Royal Academy go about from one city to another. It is not that I wish to stop meeting in Toronto, but would it not be better to state "in such time and place as shall be designated in the notice calling the meeting?"

Mr. Balfour: I beg to move: "That the first clause of the by-laws as submitted be amended to read as follows: 'The Association shall meet on the first Tuesday in February of each year at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council, and designated in the notice calling the meeting.'"

Mr. Billings: I second the motion.

A Member: The notice should be issued earlier. I got mine only twelve days ago.

The Registrar: The by-laws settling the election cover those notices.

Mr. Burke: We are already fixing the time for next annual meeting, and we can begin now to get ready for it. We have notice a year ahead. I am in favor of having it in Toronto all the time, for the reason that we can always here secure a fairly good representation, while, if we go to an outside place we may have a very small Convention.

Mr. Billings: Suppose Hamilton, or some other place, should suddenly become larger? (Hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. Rastrick: I seriously thought of this matter when that clause was proposed at the Council, and I came to the conclusion that it would not do for our Association to be a travelling menagerie—(Laughter)—because, all travelling Associations end in quarrelling and dissension, more especially when you have the matter of locality to decide. We have here in Toronto all our scientific societies, and even in this building an illustration of the fact that you have not such a building or such prospects of education in any town in this Dominion. There is something to be said about meeting in local places, but there are only a few who belong to this Association in the towns. The chief officers of the Council are resident in Toronto—very justly so. The architects in Toronto are of good standing and position, which entitles them to that respect, and I think the Government was justified in appointing those men. I think we would be doing wrong to alter the by-law.

Mr. Balfour: We will have to hold all our meetings in Toronto according to this by-law.

Mr. Curry: I rise to a point of order; there is no motion before the chair.

The President: What is this I hold in my hand? (Laughter).

Mr. Curry: I beg pardon; I did not know the resolution was before the house.

Mr. Balfour (continuing): These fellows from Toronto want to do all the talking. (Laughter). We are not taking the matter out of the Council's hands by my amendment. Suppose we got an invitation from Ottawa, and the Council thought there would be something there for our benefit. I am sure we would all be benefitted by going through the Langevin Block, and having it shown to us as carefully as our friend Mr. Billings read his paper yesterday.

Mr. Gregg: That is putting the whole control of the meetings in the hands of the Council, and I don't think they want that responsibility. I move, "That the Association shall meet in the city of Toronto annually, or at such place as may be arranged at a previous meeting, on the second Tuesday in February, at such time and place as shall be designated in the notice calling the meeting." Then if we wish to meet in Ottawa next year, we can pass a motion and it is settled. If no motion is passed we meet in Toronto.

Mr. Paull: I second Mr. Gregg's amendment.

Mr. Gordon: It is quite unnecessary to leave the matter in the loose form which this last amendment does. Far better have the original one, or better still, Mr. Balfour's, leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Council, who would perhaps be in a better position than any others to decide. (Hear, hear). Before six months are over some special attraction may arise in a particular locality which might influence the Council in deciding on another place than Toronto. I don't think we can now decide what the requirements one year hence will be, and could not instruct the Council as to where the meeting should be held.

Mr. Gregg: It is a very common thing in Conventions to decide before closing, where the next meeting is to be held; and it is quite an interesting matter, as, perhaps, two or three places wish a vote taken; and we are taking it out of the hands of the Convention and putting it in the hands of the Council.

Mr. Gregg's amendment was then put and lost.

Mr. Balfour's amendment was carried almost unanimously.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the by-laws were adopted without debate.

On No. 7, Mr. Gordon thought it would be awkward to leave the elections till the last day, as sometimes a three day's session would be held, and many members might not be able to remain to the close.

Mr. Balfour: Suppose there is only a one day meeting.

Mr. Gordon: I don't think we ever will have a one-day meeting, because members from a distance cannot get here to the morning session.

The President: The very reason Mr. Gordon gives for changing it was the reason it was adopted. The election would be so interesting that the members would remain over for it. If there

was only a session of one day, that would be the "last day" according to the by-laws; in a two-day's session, the second would be the "last," and so on. The clause was adopted, and also Nos. 8, 9, and 10, and then they were all adopted with the amendment to the first one.

The President: Our official stenographer remarks that the Council who drafted these by-laws must be composed of unusually wise and clear-headed men, when they were adopted with so few changes and so little debate. (Laughter).

The by-laws as adopted are as follows:

1. The Association shall meet on the first Tuesday in February of each year at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council designated in the notice calling the meeting.
2. Any person being a British subject who has for ten years been practising the profession of Architecture and residing within this Province, and is, at the time of his nomination, a member in good standing of this Association, shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council.
3. Nominations to membership of the Council shall be in writing upon blanks to be mailed by the Registrar to each member at least two months before the annual meeting, and must be returned and in the hands of the Registrar at least one month before the date of the said meeting.
4. Each member in good standing is entitled to nominate and vote for as many candidates for election to the Council as there are vacancies to be filled.
5. After the nominations are closed, an alphabetical printed list of all nominations made will be forwarded to each member of the Association at least two weeks before the date of the annual meeting.
6. The nomination blanks shall state the date upon which the nominations will close, and list of nominations shall state the date at which and the place where the annual meeting will be held.
7. The election to membership in the Council shall be by ballot, and shall be held upon the last day of the annual meeting of the Association.
8. There shall be paid to each member of the Council for attendance at each meeting of the Council, his actual and necessary travelling and hotel expenses.
9. A special meeting of the Association shall be called by the Registrar upon the requisition of the Council or of twenty-five members of the Association in good standing. The requisition shall state the time, place, and object of such meeting; and a copy of the requisition shall be sent to each member, with the notice calling the meeting, at least ten days beforehand. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting other than that mentioned upon the notice paper.
10. At each annual meeting of the Association, two Auditors, not members of the Council, shall be elected. They shall have access at all reasonable times to the books, accounts and securities of the Association, and shall report thereon at the next annual meeting. In the event of death or resignation of an Auditor, the vacancy shall be filled by the Council.

WEATHERING OF BUILDING STONE.

Mr. Allan Macdougall read a valuable paper on this subject, the discussion of which took a tangible form in the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Moved by Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Dick, "That it be an instruction of this Convention to the Council that they shall take such action as they may deem best to determine the quality and value of the building stones which are being used in this Province."

SLOW BURNING CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Edmund Burke's paper on this subject was illustrated by printed diagrams distributed among the members. At its conclusion—

The President said: I am sure we are very much indebted to Mr. Burke for bringing this matter up in the manner that he has done. It is one that is becoming more and more interesting to us as building operations are proceeding—the idea of approaching as near as possible to fire-proof buildings. Absolutely fire-proof buildings are very expensive, and we cannot always attain to that standard; but we are getting as near to it as we can, and we are indebted to Mr. Burke for his suggestions.

Mr. Belcher: I have great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Burke for his paper, and particularly for the manner in which he has got it up, so that we can have time at our leisure to study and read it over.

Mr. Rastrick: I have very great pleasure in seconding it. I think it is a very timely and practical paper—one that younger members of the Association can well take note of.

The motion was carried heartily, and

The President said: Mr. Burke, I have great pleasure in tendering you the thanks of this Convention for the paper, for it is a subject that has at present more interest, I think, than almost any other subject in connection with building. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Burke acknowledged the vote of thanks.

CONDITIONS FOR COMPETITIONS.

The President: This resolution was introduced yesterday, and was left over till now: "Moved by Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, that a Committee be appointed to prepare conditions of competition that shall be acceptable to this Association." What is your pleasure in reference to it?

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield: We have not heard the views and reasons of the mover and seconder. The mover is not here, but the seconder can surely take the responsibility.

Mr. Jarvis: The idea was that as yet we have no rules to tell us why we should not go into certain competitions. We are merely informed by a letter from the Council that we shan't go into competition.

Mr. Curry: Excuse me; I think we should be very careful about the way we word our statements. There has not been anything said by the Council to the effect that we "shan't" do anything. It is simply that certain things have been decided by the Council, and you are requested to carry them out.

Mr. Jarvis: It is understood that if you go into competition

when the Council directs you not to, you get into bad favor with every one; and I think it is only right that we should have certain rules for competition that should be followed by every one; and this is merely a proposition that a Committee look into the matter and draw up a resolution that should be put before the whole Association and have it voted upon.

Mr. Gouinlock: I quite agree with the proposer and seconder that this is a very important matter, and one that should be taken up by the Association. But I understood there was a Committee appointed for this purpose last year, and I should like to hear from them. (Laughter). There is no use in appointing Committees if they are not going to attend to their work.

Mr. Curry: There seems to be rather a misunderstanding about this question. I read a paper last year on "Competitions," and as a result somebody moved that the Council should take the matter up and formulate a scheme for a competition. I don't remember the motion being made; no doubt it was made, but up to yesterday morning I did not know there was any such motion made. I suppose that is the position of other members of the Council on that question. You must remember the Council had a very large amount of very special business during the past year, and largely on that account, if on no other, the thing has been neglected. Another thing, the Council is not in a position to dictate what members shall do. They are only in a position to lay down rules as far as necessary, and the fewer the better. We should try to arrive at something like a harmonious opinion as to what the members themselves think they should do, and whatever we agree to should be the views of the majority, so that those who don't agree will be few, and there will be sufficient numbers in the Convention to speak rather unfavorably of their action, so that they may see it is not proper. Competitions are instituted with the object of securing superior designs, generally by those who know nothing whatever as to how they should be conducted. The result is that a lot of inferior designs are received, and possibly the best, or second or third best of them is carried out. Now, conditions should be so worded that any architect who respects himself and his profession will enter; but generally the contrary is the case. The Council should deal with this matter, because they have authority to carry out their decisions. After all, while there is a great deal to be said against competitions, there are some things in their favor. They afford opportunities for bringing young men of ability into prominence. It is much better for a young man to win a competition than to spend his time log-rolling and hunting around for work by all manner of trickery—which I am sorry to say is only too prevalent; and a man who wins his place deserves it. One of the points to be considered is the question of experts. One expert is not satisfactory in many cases; no matter how sincere he may be, it is almost impossible that he should be fair, there are so many points brought up and so many different ways of looking at a thing. An expert in construction will consider plans from this point of view, and an artistic man will perhaps neglect to look into construction at all. I think there should be three experts, so as to balance up and have as nearly a correct and fair test as possible. I think three would do better than five. It would be a benefit not only to us but to proprietors to have the competitions under the management of the Association. It is to our interest to have the very best designs built. Buildings which are made from second-rate or third-rate plans are not a fair statement of our professional ability. As matters are now, the best men invariably remain out of competitions. Our interests are really identical with those of the proprietors; we all want the best designs, and I think it would be possible to secure a set of fair conditions.

The President: Is it your pleasure that a resolution of this kind be adopted, or that the matter be left in the hands of the Council, to be taken up at their leisure, and to prepare a set of model conditions for the next Convention?

The President: Is it your pleasure that a resolution of this kind be adopted, or that the matter be left in the hands of the Council, to be taken up at their leisure, and to prepare a set of model conditions for the next Convention?

Mr. Gouinlock: If the Council are not overburdened with work I think that would be acceptable. This is a matter that ought to be attended to very soon. There were a number of competitions last year, and we received notice not to compete—with all of which I complied.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield: The conditions of these competitions would prevent any man who respects himself and his profession from going into them—such, for instance, as the recent Montreal Board of Trade one. I suppose the majority of us had decided, before we got our notice, not to go into it. Twenty-six Canadian architects have gone into it, but not one member of this or the Quebec Association. (A voice—"Are you sure of that?") It is suggested that some who have gone in are members of this Association. If so, I can only say I am very sorry for them; but I think we all know what kind of men those are. It shows how important it is for our Council to keep their eyes open to this sort of thing. That motion brought up by Mr. Curry, of showing to the public that it is to their interest that competitions should be arranged on professional rules, is very important; and I think it would be well if that was brought prominently before the notice of the Council.

Mr. Jarvis: I consider that is the very reason why proper conditions should be published and let the public know what

would be the best thing for themselves. They often get up conditions among themselves, and it is through their own ignorance that we are not allowed to go into competitions; whereas if they were better informed we might all go in for it and they should be agreeable to accept our conditions.

Mr. Curry: Would this Convention be agreeable to the decision of the Council? (Hear, hear, and applause).

Mr. Burke: I am sure the Council would be very sorry to have the feeling get abroad that they are trying to choke down competitions, and all this sort of thing. The Council have perhaps four or five times the information regarding these competitions that the outside members have. We have corresponded with the instigators of the competitions; and if they have been in the same place, we have gone to see them, and had many meetings with them; and I don't think that any member ought to feel that we are trying to choke down the thing when we send them a notice advising them not to compete. We have weighed the matter from every point of view, and done all we could as a Council to influence those parties to institute a competition in a proper form. (Applause).

Mr. Townsend: There is one strong reason that should weigh with members—that a competition is advertised as open to all architects of the country, and the public get the idea that the competition is between all the architects of the country, whereas in reality an unfair competition is only between the very poorest architects of the country, and results very unfavorably upon the profession. For that reason the Council are bound to place as forcibly as possible before the members the objections to any competitions that are offered.

Mr. Balfour: Did you notify the Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade that the conditions of their competition were not satisfactory to this Association?

Mr. Townsend: We had a large correspondence with them as to the conditions that would be satisfactory to us before we issued the notice.

Mr. Burke: I think if Mr. Balfour had read the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER he would have seen that.

Mr. Langton: The Council issued instructions on the basis of rules that we all agree were not honorable; but if in connection with that we are to take Mr. Curry's doctrine that the advice issued by the Council is not necessarily binding on members, I should think it would be better if we had a set of rules to which we all subscribed (hear, hear), for the purpose of this Association is to a large extent vitiated if we do not follow out the advice the Council sends to us. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Balfour: We have a Council who can take this matter up and weigh it properly. They will not be worked as hard next year as they have been the last. By all means leave it in the hands of the Council; they have had experience in the matter. I for one have felt that I would not on any consideration enter into competitions that have been offered, on the conditions placed before us; and I think good cause has been shown in the most of them that we have been invited to enter.

Mr. Dick: The Council might prepare draft conditions, send a copy to every member, and have him return them with his remarks and suggestions. The Council can then take the matter up again and complete their work and issue the conditions. If not satisfactory, they can be brought up at the next Convention and dealt with. They might be put into such a shape that they would be satisfactory for this year, and any serious defects could be remedied a year from now.

The President: Do you make a motion to that effect?

Mr. Dick: No; let that be understood.

The President: Is it the pleasure of the Convention that this resolution be withdrawn and that it stand as an instruction to the Council?

"Yes."

The resolution was therefore adopted.

The session then closed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President: Our first business is a paper by Mr. Gambier-Bousfield on

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

This paper excited quite a discussion as to the draft curriculum which had been discussed in Council.

MEMBERS' TITLES.

Mr. Burke: On the matter of uniformity of designation or title, we have noticed some architects calling themselves one thing, and some another. Now, I think we should as an Association all have the same title on our cards or letter heads—not "R.A." because that might be construed "Royal Academician"; and we do not want to be considered registered architects just yet. The Council thought it would be best to put on our letter heads "Member (or members) of the Ontario Association of Architects."

Mr. Rastrick: Not the initials?

Mr. Burke: No; in full. The Council thought the members should adopt a uniform plan—not one say "R.A." and another "M.O.A.A."—not initials, but the full title.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield: There is this to be said about the matter—it brings the Association into prominence, and that is one of the great things we want to do. We want to show that it is a live, active body, and the more we can bring it before the public, the better our interests will be served.

The President: That is a very good point of Mr. Burke's.

You will all understand that ; and it is distinctly requested and understood that we don't use initials, but the words in full.—“Member of the Ontario Association of Architects.”

Mr. Henry : Could a person be prosecuted for using the term “Member of the Ontario Association” instead of the term “Registered Architect,” as called for by the Act ?

The President : I fancy if he was not a member he could be prosecuted under the common law of the land, without any reference to this Act at all.

Mr. Henry : The Act calls for a fine for using it.

Mr. Edwards : I think we should submit this matter to our legal adviser before taking any action.

THANKS.

Mr. Gambier-Bousfield moved, seconded by Mr. Langley, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Minister of Education and the professors of the School of Practical Science for the use of the building during the Convention, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Ross. Carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The President : Now we will proceed to the election. I rule that each member must have a majority of the votes present, and if this number is not reached the ballot will be taken.

Nominations were made for the following : Messrs. Ewart, Denison, Curry, Townsend, Belcher, Moore, Darling.

Mr. Darling pleaded lack of time, and retired.

The scrutineers, Messrs. Symons and Langley, reported the election of Messrs. Ewart, Townsend and Curry.

Messrs. Langley and Symons were re-elected auditors unanimously.

The President : Gentlemen, I think that finishes the business of the meeting. Before you disperse I beg to thank you very much for your attendance during the sessions, and for the very quiet spirit in which everything has been discussed and undertaken ; and I hope to meet you this evening at 7.45 at Webb's.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

About seventy-five gentlemen sat down at Webb's restaurant, and after having partaken of a sumptuous repast—

President Storm opened the proceedings by giving the toast of “The Queen,” which was responded to by the company singing the National Anthem.

“Canada—the Garden of the World,” gave Col. Fred C. Denison occasion to say many good and loyal things about the country we all love, which the company received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Kivas Tully, in proposing “Success and Prosperity to the Ontario Association of Architects,” referred to the developments since 1844, when the only architects in Toronto were Mr. Lane, who built the present City Hall ; Mr. Howard, the city engineer ; Mr. Young, who built the east wing of the University ; and Mr. Thomas. He congratulated the Association on its growth. For himself, he had completed his half century as an active architect and civil engineer. (Applause). He had spent thirty-four years in the Government service here, and during the last twelve months had certified accounts for public buildings and repairs equal to \$600,000 ; and since entering the public service his certificates had averaged about \$450,000 a year. (Applause). It was no sinecure to look after all that. He was pleased to see the beautiful buildings that are put up in Toronto from year to year. Some of them he had handled himself, but they had gone beyond him in many respects. Style has materially altered ; he preferred the old classical style to the neo-Greek, as you call it—(Laughter)—or your Queen Anne style. (A voice—“Waite”). (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Rastrick responded on behalf of the older members. The Association would do honor to the craft and to every one belonging to it. He was pleased that a by-law had been passed which would prevent architects from trafficking their integrity and their honor against their clients, by dealing with manufacturers on commission. (Hear, hear). Every man should stand up for the honor of his craft. We have to make our position felt by the different professions. We are gentlemen of descent—and I am an Englishman, and a Yorkshireman at that. (Laughter). Yorkshire has given men that gave us the Bible to read at our leisure. You can trace almost all the laws that have improved our Magna Charta from Yorkshire. (Laughter). I am sorry to allude to it, but it is a fact that we can't deny—it has given us such sons as I am. (Great laughter). I love my profession as I love my mother. Our craft has been honored for ages past. For thousands of years an architect was always held in the highest esteem. In history, architecture is spoken of in the most glorious and honorable manner. I hope to see my brother architects in all the leading positions—not politics, because I have found they can't be politicians without being liars. (Boisterous laughter). Keep clear of politics, and you will have more sound, practical thoughts by which to carry on your profession. (Applause).

Mr. Curry on behalf of the younger men, trusted that Mr. Tully would be spared to practice many years yet. Many of us would like to have our time occupied to the same extent that his is—(Laughter)—and get five per cent. for the work. The progress of our Association has been greater than any of us expected last year ; we had not much hope of obtaining the Act, but we secured it very shortly after our last annual meeting. Though it is not just what we would like it to be, still it is a basis on which to work, and in the course of a few years we will have all that is necessary. (Applause).

Mr. Edmund Burke, in proposing the toast of the “Civil Engineers,” coupled with the names of Messrs. Macdougall and Jennings, said the times had changed. Architects were paying more attention to the strength of their buildings, while engineers were giving more thought to beauty in design.

Mr. Allan Macdougall, in responding, said the engineers had led the way by obtaining an act of incorporation, but the architects had gone farther, and had by their Act become the first governing body, who will shortly say who are to be members of the profession. The schools in Ontario, and also in Montreal are doing an immense amount of very valuable work in training the younger men ; and from what we saw to-day in the School of Science, I am sure that the architectural branch there is going to hold its own and make its mark in a very prominent way upon the future young men of your profession. Permit me to point out one small matter which your Council might consider. In the Public Library here there is a very large and valuable collection of books on architecture, decoration, and

every art : but they are not in a position to be consulted by those who would derive the greatest benefit from them. A grant of \$30,000 has been put in the city estimates for this year, and the first time the bonds of the city are sold, provision is to be made for this sum for the erection of a building to be used for reference-library purposes. Now, gentlemen, you are all working in the lines of art ; art is really the foundation of the architect's profession. We have here a number of young men and manufacturers, who are doing beautiful work, modelling and improving the architectural taste. You as a body have taken a very proper step in throwing your patronage over your Architectural Sketch Club ; and I think you might use your influence as a body to get the City Council to carry out at once the idea of a reference library with proper appliances, where any man can go—engineers as well as architects, modellers, designers, and students of the schools of art—and be able to study quietly, as they do in the large libraries in England, works which are of great value to them. (Applause).

Mr. Jennings (City Engineer) : I congratulate the members of the Association on their advancement, and trust it will continue till the organization shall become second to none. As city engineer, I hope to have more intimate acquaintance with you, inasmuch as it is my desire to establish an architectural branch in connection with my department—not to interfere with your legitimate professional operations, but to assist you, and protect you against men who are building without the supervision of architects or men trained to thoroughly understand what is intended and desired. (Applause). I hope this will be an assistance to you, and that you will look upon it in that light, and assist in furthering this object. Now, if you will allow me, I will mention what, as a city, we require—a public building of such magnitude and design as would be in keeping with Toronto as it is now, and as it is likely to be hereafter. (Hear, hear). We have not a hall in this city fit for any public purpose of an extensive character, either political or social. Could you not use your influence to get the city to go into something beautiful—something that would be characteristic of the place as well as useful ? It does not necessarily follow that such a building should pay a dividend on its cost. We must look beyond that, as a city ; we must have something ornamental ; and I mention this, as it is of the very greatest necessity, in my opinion, that at a very near date such a structure should be erected. (Applause).

Mr. Curry proposed the toast, “The School of Architecture and Engineering,” coupled with the names of Profs. Galbraith and Wright, and in doing so said : The training there received by students is essential as a ground work for practical work in an architect's office. The school is now only in its infancy, but it will be an easy matter to make it equal to any in America.

Prof. Galbraith said he was doing everything possible to bring the school into close connection with the architects, because he felt if the school did not do its work on lines they approved of, it would be a failure. The true view of education is to have the young man's work so arranged that he sees the relation of the different parts and gets a certain amount of training in the elements of his profession. It is impossible to turn out full-fledged architects from a school, because the important factor of the sense of responsibility is absent. Practical problems are presented to the student, and he has to analyze them and put his knowledge together as best he can and get out the results—that is to say, of the same kind that a man should try to obtain in practice. The idea should rather be to find out principles, and use practical experiments of all kinds for the sake of determining principles. Under the old system those principles were simply stated by the teacher or read from a book, and the student got a very dim idea of them. School work is analytic ; practical work is constructive. The professional architect has not time to make experiments to find out, say, whether wood or iron or stone will stand a certain stress. He has to get results from somewhere. Now, in a school, all experiments of that nature should be made. A man trained in this way is not a practical man ; but when he goes into an office he has got a good start. We must depend upon his practical education in the office, and on work afterwards, for his becoming a successful professional man. I listened with a great deal of pleasure to Mr. Gambier-Bousfield's paper on “Education” ; and I think there is great hope for a profession when it takes an interest in the education of the younger members. (Applause). It is certainly unselfish as far as you are concerned ; and yet, after all, it is the true sort of selfishness. You may depend upon it that if young men get proper chances for scientific and artistic education they will do more to put the profession in a proper position before the world than anything else. Up till now that was not necessary ; but competition is keener, cities are larger, and a greater number of professional men must be employed. If young men have not the chance of being trained systematically the profession must go down. Men in all professions desire technical education. In spite of all that is said about the unpracticalness of young men turned out of these schools, yet they are preferred, I think, by professional men to those who have had no previous education—(Hear, hear). I have been assured that it is quite possible for a great number of architectural students who are engaged in offices to attend lectures in the School of Science in the mornings. We try to hold most of our lectures in the mornings, and devote the afternoon to practical work. I was asked by Hon. Mr. Ross, the Minister of Education, if it was not possible to do something to aid the students in the offices. Now, we are quite prepared to take all students who like to come up between nine and one o'clock. All the purely architectural lectures, on the History of Architecture and Ornament, Decoration, and so on, take place between those hours, as also some lectures on Construction ; and I should be very happy if the students could arrange to leave the offices and take those lectures. It would not take, perhaps, more than an hour some days, and two hours at the most on other days, to attend this work. The regulations of the School are such as to admit of special students—students not taking the whole course. (Hear, hear, and applause).

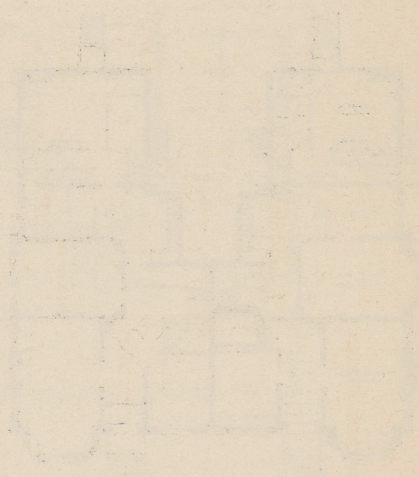
Prof. Wright expressed thanks on behalf of his students for the benefit derived from the Convention. He trusted that next year the school would be able to offer special attractions to members of the Association. He trusted the collection of photographs would be of benefit and interest, not only to the School, but to all members of the profession, and that they would call frequently. Before next October all the testing machines would be in working order, and these would be of great interest to the profession. He hoped his work might be done in harmony with theirs. (Applause).

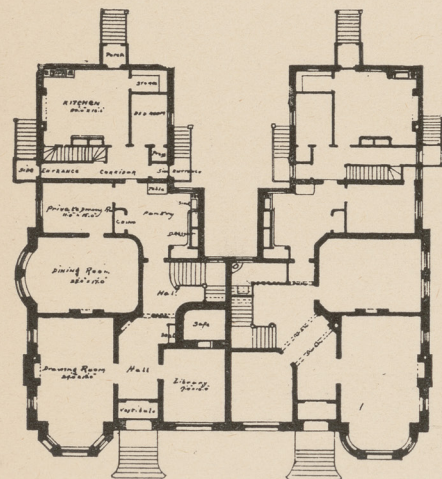
Mr. Paull, in proposing the “Royal Canadian Academy,” coupled with the name of Mr. Smith, paid an eloquent tribute to the progress of art.

Mr. Smith, R. A., said : The Royal Canadian Academy, since its organization in 1880, has made its mark on Canadian life. Thirteen exhibitions have been held—one in each city in the Dominion. Last year pictures were donated to the National Gallery at Ottawa, to the amount of \$1,000. Canadian artists are making their mark in the old lands, and it will not be long before Canada will have a history in art equal to that of any other country—age considered. (Applause).

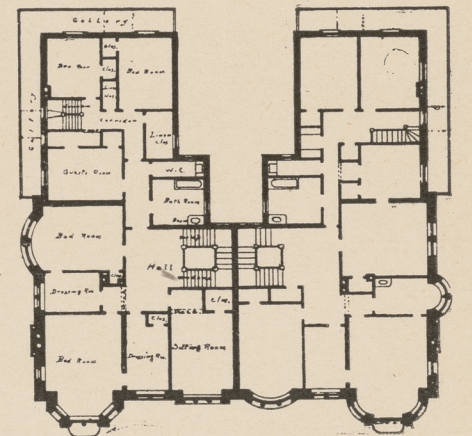
Mr. Gambier-Bousfield, in proposing the toast of the “Younger Members,” said the members of the Architectural Sketch Club were doing work that could not be compassed in architects' offices, and we are all glad to recognize that organization which is doing so much good in bringing the young men forward in their profession.

1773





GROUND FLOOR PLAN

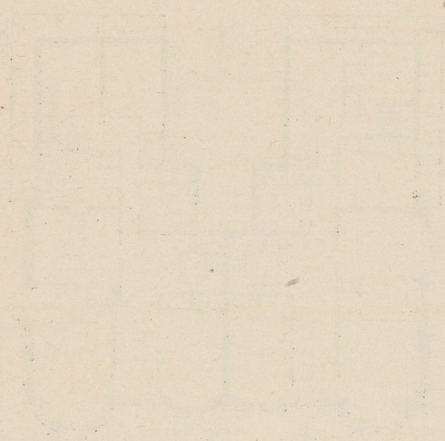


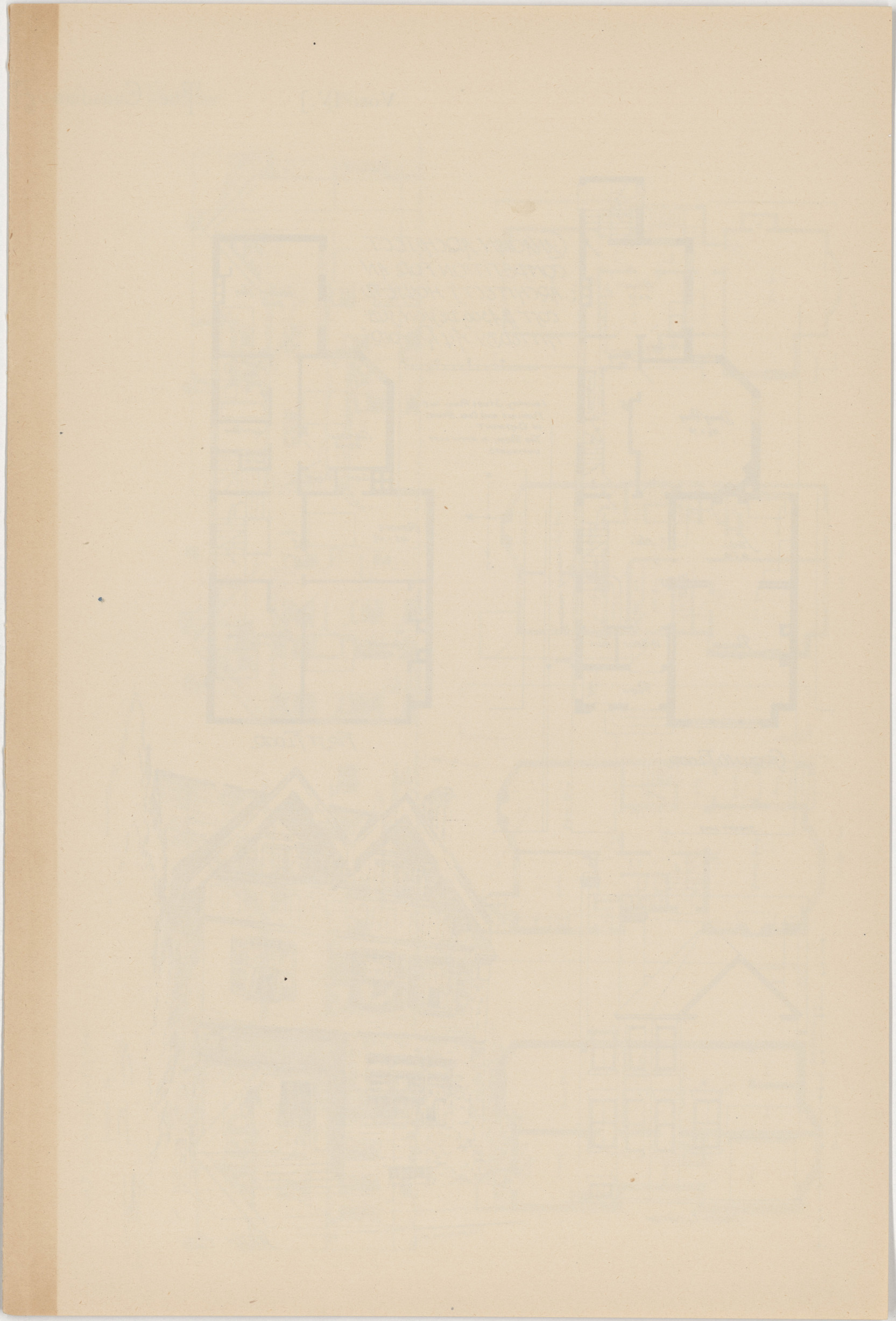
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

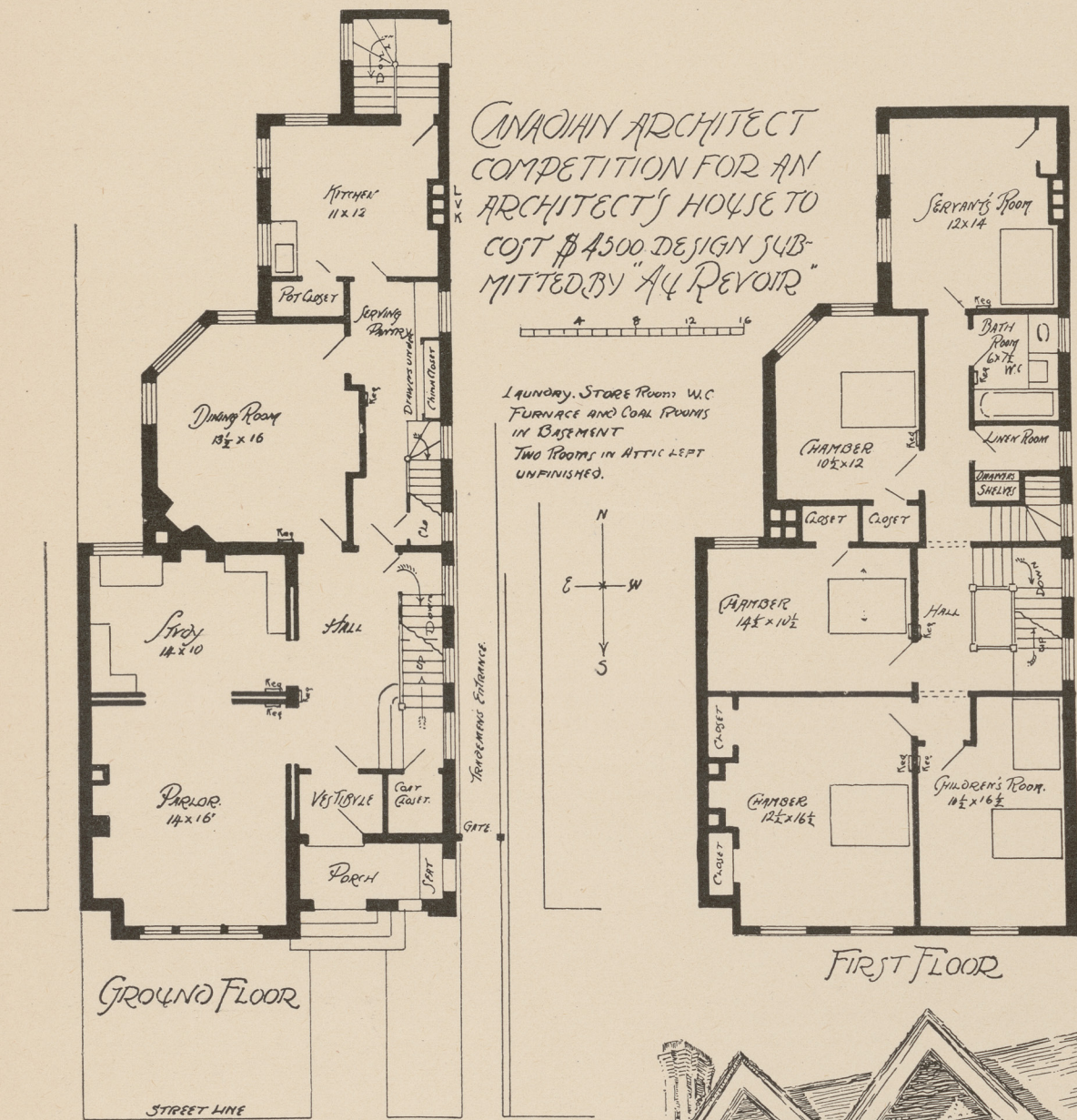


RESIDENCES, MONTREAL, QUE.

MESSRS. J. W. & E. C. HOPKINS, ARCHITECTS, MONTREAL.

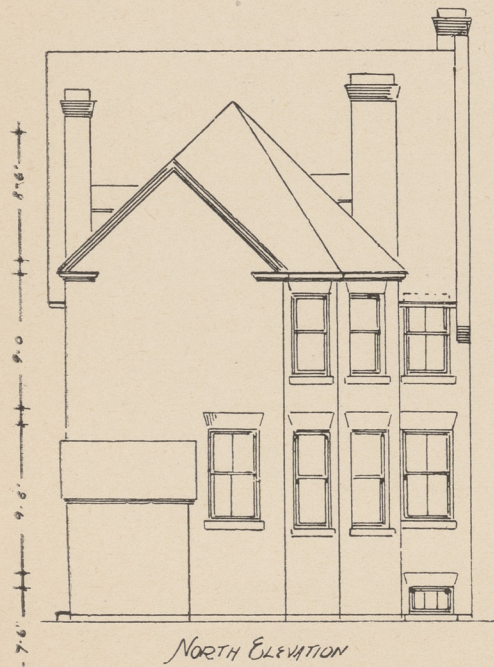
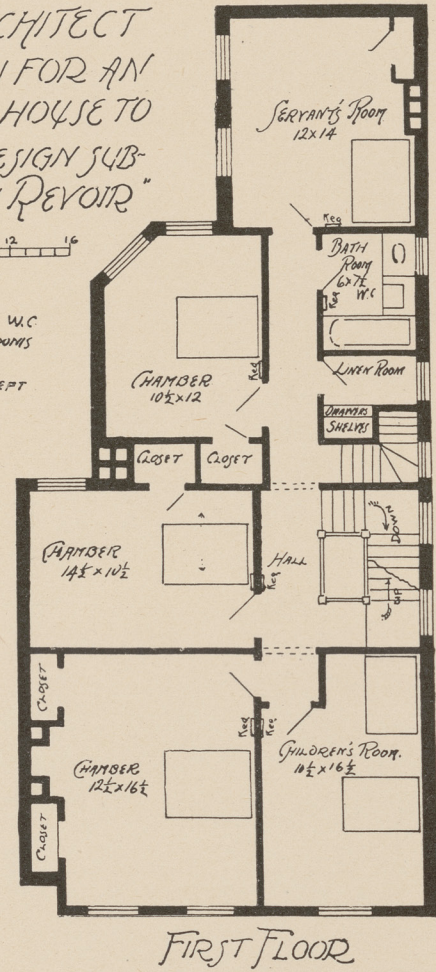
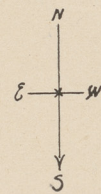






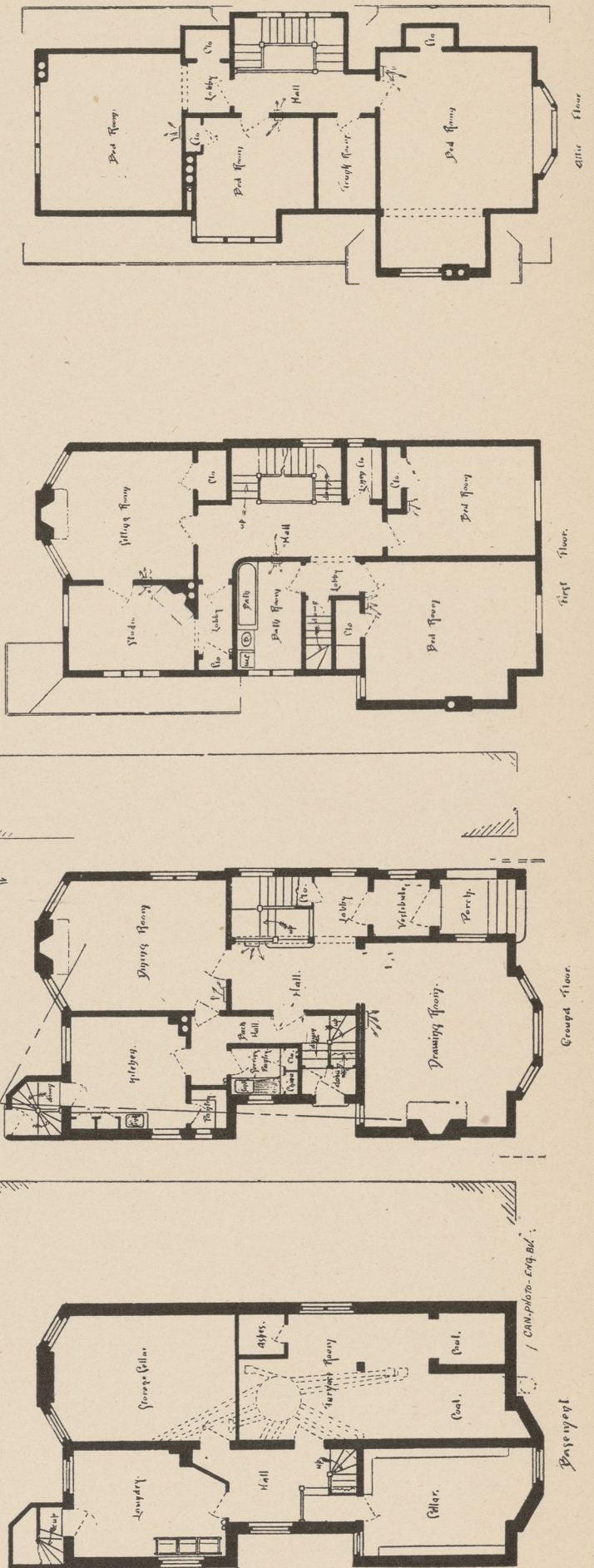
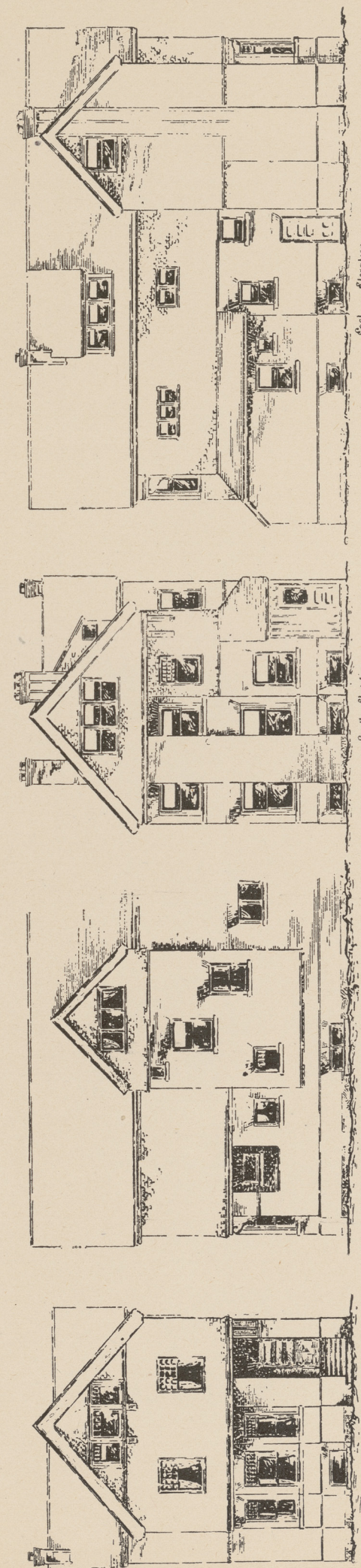
ANADIAN ARCHITECT
COMPETITION FOR AN
ARCHITECT'S HOUSE TO
COST \$4500. DESIGN SUB-
MITTED BY "A. REVOIR"

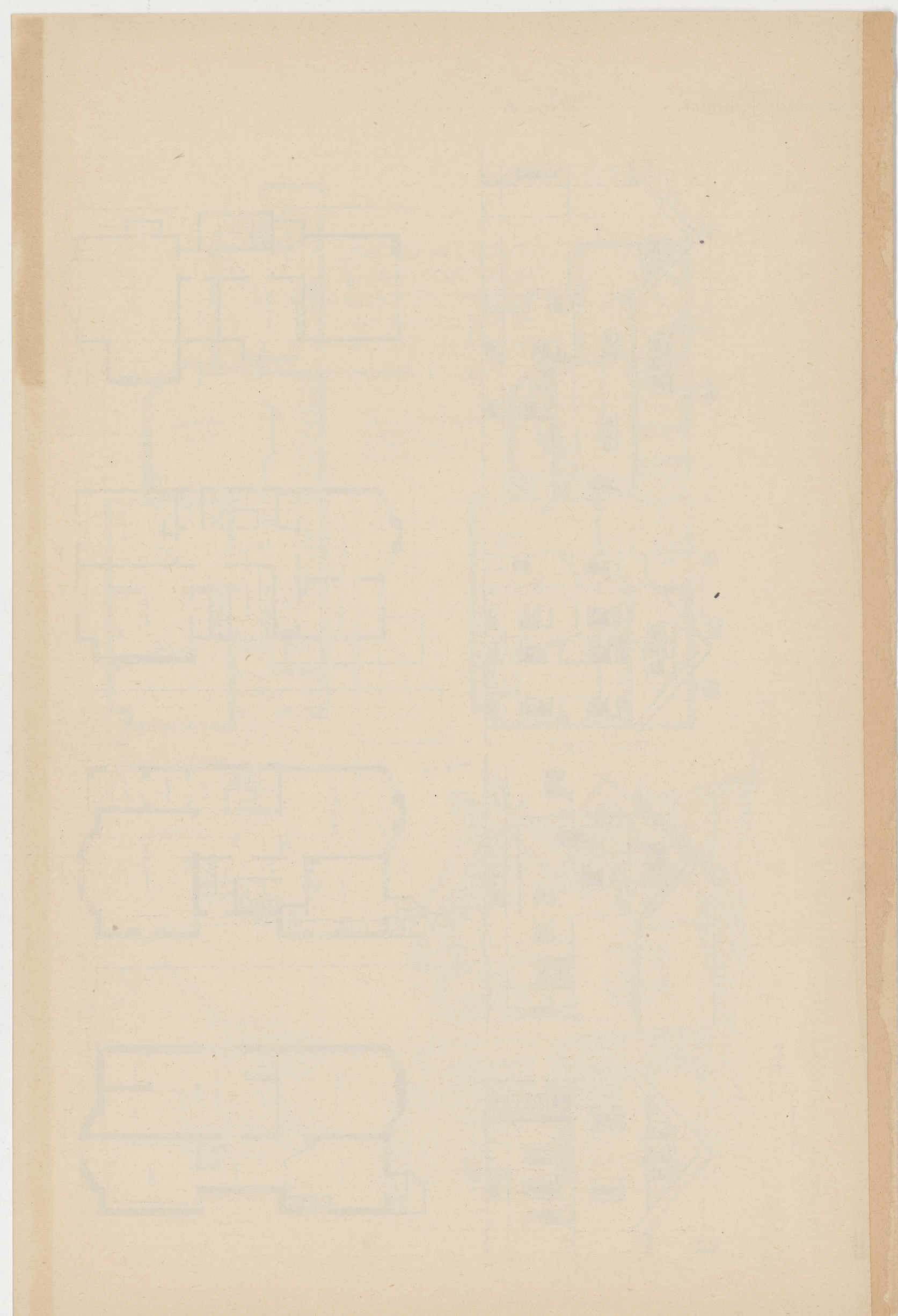
LAUNDRY, STORE ROOM, W.C.
FURNACE AND COAL ROOMS
IN BASEMENT
TWO ROOMS IN ATTIC LEFT
UNFINISHED.

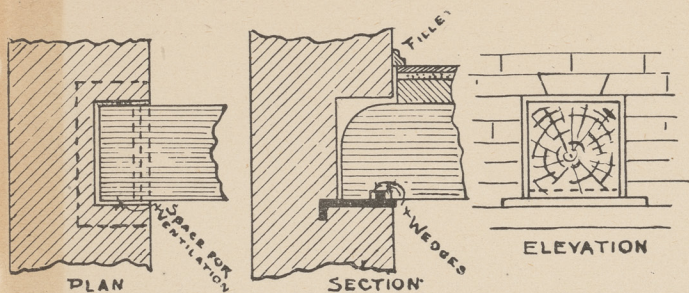


C. A. and P. Competition for a City House.
Submitted by "Solent."

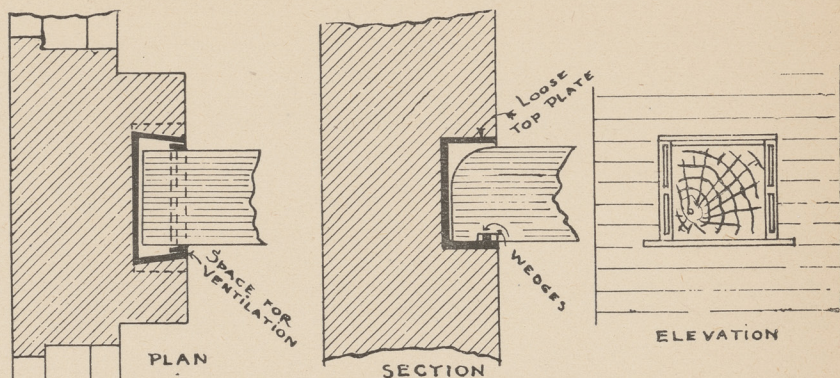
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



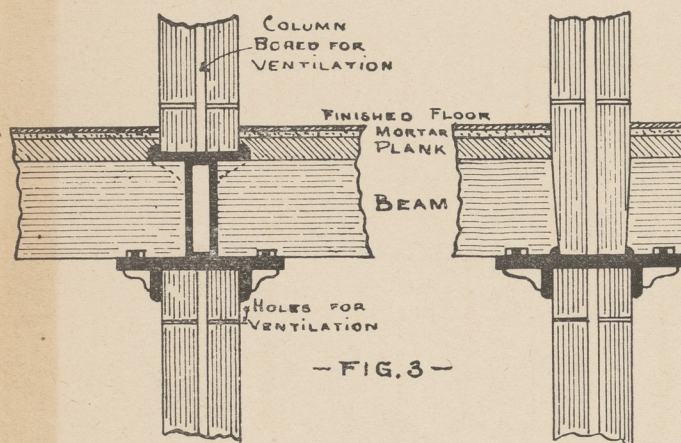




- FIG. 1 -
ANCHORAGE FOR BEAMS IN WALLS



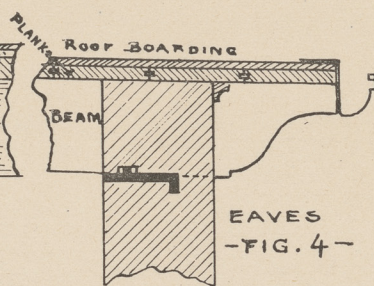
ANCHORAGE FOR BEAMS IN WALLS
- FIG. 2 -



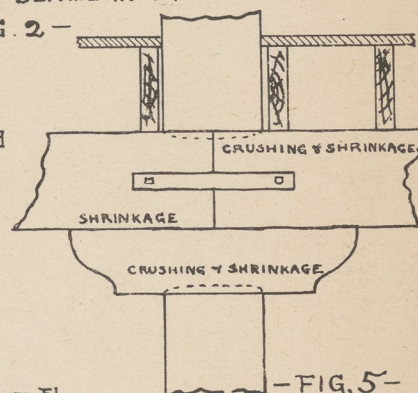
- FIG. 3 -

POSTS AND BEAMS (a.)

POSTS AND BEAMS (b.)

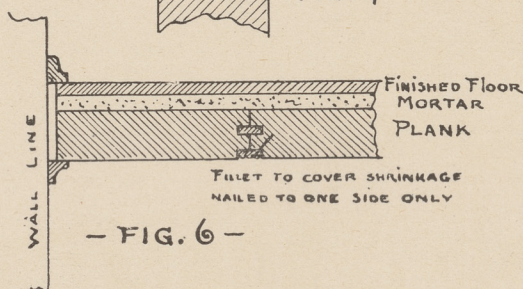


- FIG. 4 -

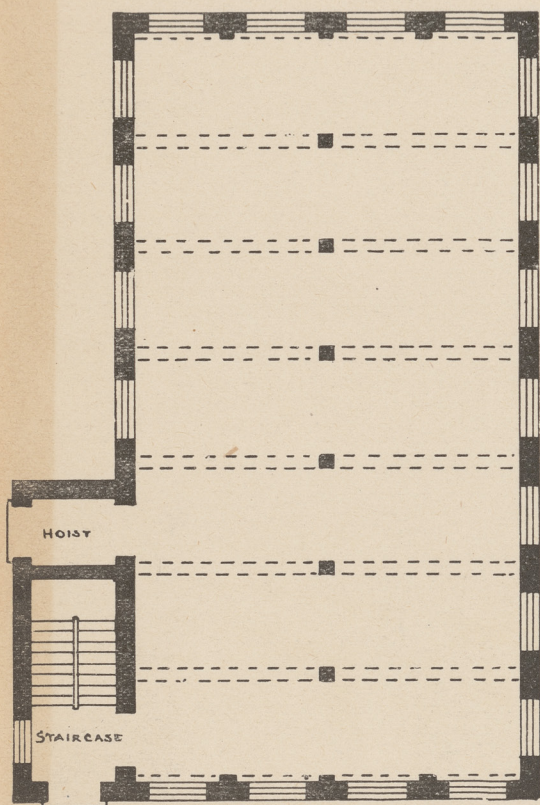


- FIG. 5 -

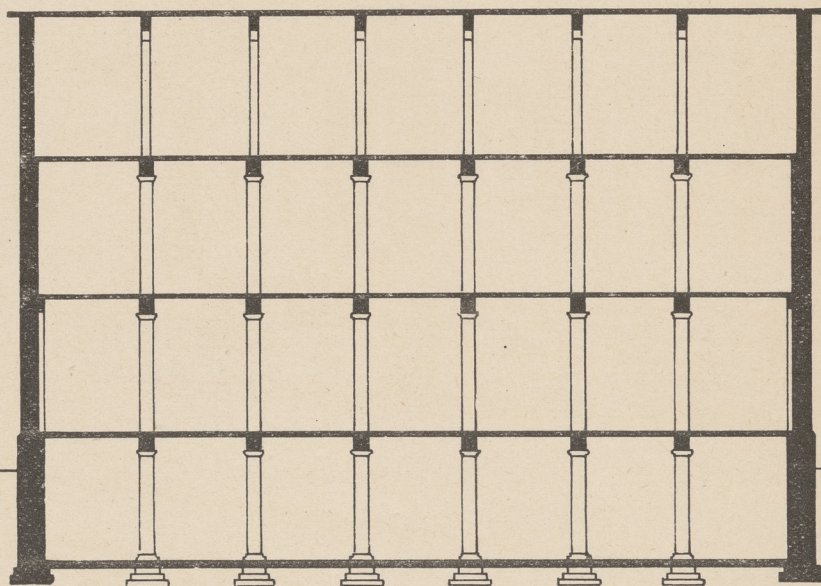
THE OLD METHOD



- FIG. 6 -



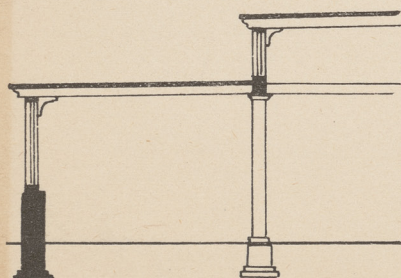
PLAN - FIG. 7 -



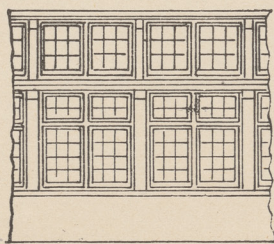
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

- FIG. 8 -

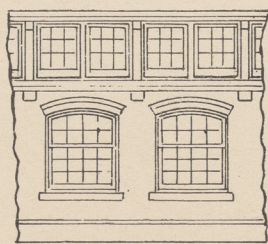
- FIG. 9 -



SECTION



PART SIDE ELEV'N
(WOOD POSTS ABOVE W. SILLS)



PART SIDE ELEV'N
(BRICK WALL CARRIED TO ROOF)

DRAWINGS
IN ILLUSTRATION OF
MR. E. BURKE'S PAPER
ON
SLOW-BURNING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Gregg, in responding, said he was like a certain builder, who said he felt very much better fitted for the scaffold than the public platform. (Laughter). The rising generation of architects owe a debt of gratitude to the old members of the profession, who have worked to raise the standard in Ontario. The benefits accruing from their labors will be largely felt by the architects in the years to come. We read in the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, and heard in this Convention, with no slight feelings of terror and dread, that formidable list of subjects in which proficiency is required; but still we press onward. When we look at our titled seniors we think of the honors that await us; and we say, as was said of old, that "Even Solomon in all his glory was not R. A.'d like one of these." (Great laughter and applause). I am very sorry they changed that this afternoon, for I worked some weeks in the designing and construction of that joke. (Laughter). The object of our Sketch Club is to promote the interests of the profession, but we do this in an entirely informal manner. We combine architects and students; we have a variety in programme, combining art work, lectures, debates, etc. (Applause).

Mr. C. H. Acton-Bond, Secretary of the Sketch Club, thought such clubs should be established in all the chief centres, as great good is done to the younger members. The basis of membership is broad, including architects, draughtsmen, decorators and artists—in fact, we take all who will come, and thus widen our sympathies as much as possible, and by mutual aid we learn a great deal more than by restriction. In regard to the examinations proposed, they seem to us entirely satisfactory in the general arrangement. We are all glad to see things as they are—that is the general sentiment among the younger members; and our Club will assist in furthering the aims of the Bill.

Mr. Edwards, proposed the toast of "The Press." He told of a doctor who had boasted that with five cuts and a few stitches he could make a man so that his mother wouldn't know him (Laughter); and of the response of a newspaper man, "Why, with one cut we can make a subject so that nobody would know him." (Laughter). But I am glad that that is not true of all the illustrations we have from our presses. All the instruction we have received in this Convention will be handed down to generations yet unborn; and we owe a debt of gratitude to those who so powerfully aid us in our objects.

Mr. Mortimer, of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, was exceedingly pleased at the progress the Association had made, and would have been more so if there had been present a representative or two from the Quebec Association of Architects recently formed. He trusted on some future occasion to witness an assemblage of the architects of the entire Dominion.

Mr. Thos. Bengough asked to be allowed the privilege of reading his response, which was as follows: A novice attending a meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects would certainly learn a great deal both from what is said and also by observation. While the questions on the agenda deal with more or less technical subjects, still there is ample scope (by the use of the imagination), for excursions into other fields—at least into one-Bousfield. No Price was charged for admission to the meetings, which proved really interesting. The proceedings were enlivened by the performances of a skilled *Harper*, who discoursed sweet music. It is needless to say that under the voluptuous strains there were *Billings* and cooings and exclamations of "*Ough, Darling*." Of course these came from the *Galbraith*, and were considered quite *Wright*. A *Bowman* and a *Fowler* added to the entertainment by their skillful use of the long bow. They used *King* (William), who honored the company with his distinguished presence. Many members made vain efforts to *Curry* favor with His Majesty, by making their tongues *Wag*-ner the whole time, regardless of the *Law*. Even the presence of *Balfour* the oppressor did not check the flow of eloquence. "*Moore Power* to your elbow!" shouted the Irish members. All through the meeting a heavy *Storm* loomed up just in front of the assembly, but fortunately it did not break upon their heads. If any attempt had been made to *Burke* the discussion there would have been trouble. Allusion to the political elections, and reference to annexation and the '*Ras-trick* to capture Canada, caused several to cry out, "What *Aylsworth*? *Kennedy*'s all right!" The presence of steady old apostles of the profession like *Peters*, *Paul* and *Symonds* was felt to be a restraining influence. The papers discussed were of great interest, and made much more so by the illustrations. For instance, Mr. Burke's paper on Slow-burning Construction was beautifully embellished by the members at luncheon—at least those of them who happened to have cigarettes upon their persons. The advantages of "Hot Water Heating" were clearly shown by Harry Webb, who cleverly managed, by the infusion of a few grains of mocha or Japan tea leaves, to make the experiment most interesting and enlivening. Mr. Gordon's paper on "Building Materials" was brought into undue importance at meal times, and it was shown that even what seemed to be most durable in the way of material was rapidly consumed and crumbled away. The exhaustion caused by the expenditure of gas in the Convention no doubt caused a good deal of the shrinkage in bulk. Whether or not such *Burring* material will stand the weathering of such a *Storm* as that which has been howling about us the past two days is no longer an open question. To Mr. Gambier-Bousfield is due the honor of illustrating in his own personality and nomenclature how a man can be the architect of his own fortune, and build unto himself a two-storey, double-decked, hyphenated edifice with mansard roof and attic; but, as shown by Mr. Gambier-Bousfield, the foundation of such a structure must be of good, solid English material, and the finishing in German-French. After the banquet the company dispersed in all directions, some to the *Townsend*, while others walked *Lang-ley* and lonely through the streets to the borders of the *Lang to(w)n*, and many had to bear the brunt of the *Storm of Wind-ere* they reached their homes. Possibly through the fault of the *Smiths*—or perhaps as the result of the banquet—it was found that one *Kay* would not *Go-in-lock*, and there were many loud *Knox*. This was found to be the case with those who lived on *Jarvis* street. When members were thus disappointed, they naturally thought of blue blazes, and would *Belcher* forth the name of *Gordon* and *Helliwell*, though how these estimable gentlemen could be held responsible (having given only the ordinary certificate) any more than any *Tom*, *Dick* or *Harry*—it is hard to say. Such an interpretation would make this altogether a too *Strick-land*. Gentlemen, the *Bond* that cements you is one that includes every grade, from the *Denison* of the rural settlement to the graduates of the *Hall* of learning; even a *Miller* and a *Butcher* have found a place, and join in the discussion of matters which are *en-Gagen* your attention. Let the *Boulton* be well driven, and let there be all boon and no *Bain* (at least not more than you now have) and may all your sons—*Wil-son* and *Morri-son*, and *Gib-son*, and *Simp-son* and *Wick-son* grow up in honor till they are known by their *White-head*. Gentlemen, with all these tempting viands before you, don't open your *Gil-more* than you should, else you will find *Pils-worth* more than par. Gentlemen, in this strain I must take up no *Mor-mor-r* you will think I aspire to be a CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER. (Great applause and laughter.)

Mr. Smith proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk amidst applause.

President Storm, in acknowledging the honor, said he had at all times received the greatest kindness from the members of the Association individu-

ally, and from the members of the Council, in all matters connected with the Association. He returned sincere thanks for this new expression of good will.

Mr. Balfour proposed the health of the Toronto members, which was drunk by non-residents. He said all the members he had spoken to had expressed the greatest confidence in the new Council. He trusted their expectations would be realized.

Mr. Connolly, in responding, thought he could not do better than propose the toast of the "Secretary," who had probably done more than any one present to advance the interests of the Association.

Mr. Townsend said that since its inception everything concerning the Association had been of the greatest interest to him, and he was proud to have had a hand in the work. He felt his election to the Council to-day was the greatest honor that could be conferred upon an architect in Canada. He trusted every one would do all in his power to make the organization a great success. (Applause).

Mr. Kennedy proposed a toast to Mr. Curry, who had at considerable self-sacrifice labored to forward professional interests.

Mr. Curry said he had only done what every man should do for his profession, and he was only too pleased that the architects had taken up the matter as they had, and that the Association was in the position it has reached to-day. The point reached thus far is only a part of the way. We are going to raise the profession to its proper standing; and until it is raised to that standard we do not propose to cease. (Applause).

Mr. Peters sang "The Friar of Orders Gray," and another song, Mr. J. Ades Fowler, accompanying him on the piano.

The meeting broke up about midnight.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gemmell, of the firm of Smith & Gemmell, architects, Toronto, will spend a few months in European travel.

Mr. Robert Sellars, a well-known master builder of Kingston, Ont., died in that city recently at the advanced age of 99 years.

Mr. John T. Stokes, who for a quarter of a century has ably discharged the duties of County Engineer for the County of York, has recently been appointed to act in a similar capacity for the County of Wentworth.

The CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER extends its congratulations to Mr. Fred. Bartlett, architect, Nananee, Ont., who was married recently to Miss Maud Sills, of Sillsville, Ont.

Mr. A. A. Post, architect, Whitby, Ont., who for several years has rendered valuable service as organist of the R. C. Church at Pickering, was recently presented by the congregation with a gold watch and complimentary address.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, foreman for many years for Messrs. Keith & Fitzsimmons, plumbers, Toronto, was honored by his employers and fellow employees by being presented on the eve of his marriage with a handsome dinner service and case of cutlery.

Mr. Ernest Wilby, one of the most promising architectural students of Toronto, left the city a fortnight since for England, where he hopes to find the opportunity of adding largely to his store of knowledge. It is the sincere wish of his friends in Toronto that his desires in this respect may be fully realized.

A NEW REGISTRAR APPOINTED.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement in this paper announcing that Mr. W. A. Langton has been appointed Registrar of the Ontario Association of Architects, the position having been rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. S. H. Townsend to the Council. All communications intended for the Registrar should therefore in future be addressed to Mr. Langton.

THE incandescent light supplied from a well-equipped central station and by means of an exclusively underground system of mains and service pipes, may be looked upon as one of the most artistic and beautiful developments of the industry. Especially is this the case in the more modern edifices where the interior wiring is entirely concealed and the architectural and decorative details are made to conform and adapt themselves to the perfect illuminant. The glow-lamp lends itself in a peculiarly successful manner to the production of novel and charming effects. Whether in brilliant combination with reflecting mirrors and cut glass, or modestly peeping forth from the heart of a cluster of flowers, natural or artificial, there is a charm in the softness and steadiness of the light that is all its own. While for a time perhaps the cheapness of its smoky and noxious competitor may be detrimental to its general introduction, it is a fact not to be disputed that the cultured and æsthetic taste of modern society is creating a demand for it that is more than keeping pace with the supply. The advantages of the low-tension system of distribution in connection with underground mains are many and obvious. The difficulties are, that in a large city the demand comes from so many quarters that they cannot be reached as quickly as desirable, and would-be good paying customers are for a time left out in the cold; but this is only a temporary evil. The multiplication of central sources of supply will remove the difficulty, and the admirers of the modern illuminant will have the satisfaction of a perfect service when their district is reached as a compensation and reward for the exercise of the needful Christian grace of patience. Those who are not in a position by reason of distance to avail themselves of the coveted light, have the satisfaction of knowing that when it does come along they will have the advantage of all recent improvements and modern ideas. There are some fixtures for drawing room use that are a perfect dream of beauty, and every day adds to the number and variety. The low-tension system, while not so far reaching in its earliest inception as some others, still has advantages by reason of the means at command for keeping a supply of electricity in the mains at all times and seasons, irrespective of the difficulties that are inseparable from central station operations, even with the most perfect and approved facilities.

SLOW-BURNING CONSTRUCTION.

By E. BURKE.

MANY of the methods of building now in vogue are very defective with regard to fire-resisting qualities. These methods are retained with a tenacity which indicates a very conservative habit of mind and an unreasoning adherence to traditions of methods of building which are unworthy of this scientific and progressive age.

The prevailing type of building could scarcely be improved upon if we should set ourselves to design a structure which should in the most rapid manner convey fire to every part while at the same time shielding the conflagration from the effects of water thrown upon it from the exterior. Every floor consists of an aggregation of flues connected with other flues between the strapping or alongside of hot air flues, runs for pipes, etc. In very many instances it occurs that a fire, starting in the basement, next shows itself in the attic on account of this method of construction, or by means of unprotected elevator and light shafts.

The method of attachment of the beams and joists to the brickwork is also very defective and illogical. The beams are so securely anchored or tied into the brickwork as to utterly demolish the walls when these burn through and drop. In like manner the joists cause similar destruction of the remaining walls. Frequently, after carefully bevelling off the ends of the joists with the hope of averting this disaster, we deliberately anchor a number of these very joists to the walls so thoroughly as to entirely nullify the good effects of the bevelling. Again, we still have occasion to observe the use of 3" x 4" bond-timbers in walls only 9" to 13" in thickness. Could any method be invented for more surely bringing down a wall than this? This method of building makes a party wall of less thickness than 18" practically useless as a reliable fire stop, while even the latter thickness will, with the construction referred to, permit the passage of smoke and the consequent ruin of goods.

The methods of thoroughly fire proofing buildings are too expensive for the ordinary class of store, factory and mill property. A fire-proof mill is conceded to be a commercial impossibility. The enormous losses in buildings of the warehouse, mill and factory class, constructed in the ordinary way, combined with the heavy premiums exacted by insurance companies, forced the mill owners in the large manufacturing centres of the New England States some years ago to call a halt and endeavor to reform the methods then in vogue. The system of slow-burning construction was gradually evolved through the efforts of Factory Mutual Insurance Companies. As a proof of the success of this system combined with the use of automatic sprinklers, the rate of insurance per annum has been reduced from 2½% to less than ¼ of one per cent. The principle of this system may be briefly described as "the construction of buildings in such a manner as to offer the most efficient means of retarding the spread of fire; the aim being that the limits of destruction shall be reduced to a minimum by making buildings slow-burning, rather than striving to make them fire-proof."

The chief points to be avoided are rafters or joists placed at the usual 16" to 20" centres and set edgewise, (Fig. 5). all hollow spaces in either roofs, floors or wainscot, boxed cornices, open elevators or stairs, iron doors or shutters.

The main points to be observed in safe construction are: Solid beams or their equivalent in planks bolted closely together and spaced 8 to 10 feet centres; ends of timbers ventilated by a proper air space, (Figs. 1 and 2), Fig. 1 being a simple iron plate, and Fig. 2 a cast iron box. Wooden posts of proper size, bored with at least an 1½" core with ¾" holes near top and for ventilation (Fig. 3), (a) shows iron pintle and (b) wood post carried to cap of post below. Floor planks of from 3" to 5" thick according to span, finished floor of 1" to 1½" matched stuff with ¾" of mortar between or double thickness of asbestos sheathing paper (Fig. 6). A space of ½" to ¾" should be left between walls and floors to allow for swelling of planks and the gap thus formed may be concealed by a fillet. Roofs nearly flat of at least 2" thickness, beams projecting beyond walls forming brackets for gutters (Fig. 4). Doors where necessary to stop fire of double inch put together diagonally and completely encased with tin locked and tacked, the frames also covered. In many cases these doors should be automatic in action, an alloy fusible at a comparatively low temperature being incorporated with the apparatus holding them open.

The ideal slow-burning mill is but one storey in height, the area being obtained by greater width of building, light reaching the centre by means of skylights or monitors (Fig. 9). When land is expensive or the available space contracted, it becomes necessary to build higher, but always of course with increased fire-risk. The stairways as well as the elevator shaft should be enclosed with solid brick walls (Fig. 7). All belt holes should have raised edges and the doors thresholds to retain water and prevent damage to lower floors.

The saving in height of building where the system is carried out in its simplicity will amount to about 10" in the height of each storey, resulting in less brickwork, less stairs, piping, heating and belting (Fig. 8). The weight of the old style floors and the slow-burning is nearly identical, but if the sheathing of ceilings of the former be omitted the difference is about 10% in favor of the latter.

With solid floors belt holes can be conveniently cut at any place between the beams without the weakening effect so often seen in factories, when frequently the joists have to be cut. It is also claimed that the solid plank floor has less vibration than the hollow one of joists and thin floors. There is also the absence of lurking places for vermin and dust.

The elastic, or cushion property of wood, makes it the most suitable and practicable material for the construction of floors for industrial purposes.

Machinery will rack and wear out much sooner on stone or iron, unless cushioned, than on wood.

Southern pine, on account of its qualities of strength, straight grain and elasticity, is the favorite wood for mill beams, but it would be altogether too expensive for use with us. Our white pine of perhaps a little larger scantling, is a very suitable wood.

The strength of wood varies greatly, even in pieces of the same kind and dimensions. Authorities say that it is the elastic limit rather than the breaking strength which should be considered in the case of floors carrying weight, and that continual strain causes what is termed fatigue of the fibres of the wood, causing eventual breakage under loads of less than the instantaneous breaking weight. A load of less than the elastic limit should therefore be provided for, and as this limit is not obtainable with any degree of accuracy, a factor of safety of 6 is recommended for dead loads, and double that for live loads.

Woodbury, in his work on mill construction, gives some very interesting tables of strengths of beams and floors. The following are a few quotations for a storehouse, but not for the support of machinery, the deflection being somewhat more than would in that case be advisable: Beams of southern pine, 8 ft. centres; spruce plank, weight of goods 100 lbs. to the sq. ft. in addition to the weight of material of construction; thickness of floor plank 3.42; span 13.73 ft.; beam 6" x 12"; for a span of 17.23 ft., a 7" x 14" beam; and for a span of 20.96 ft., a beam 8" x 16". For a load of 200 lbs. to the sq. ft., a 12" x 6" beam would be safe for a span of 10.98 ft.; a 14" x 7" beam for 13.80 ft.; and 16" x 8" for 16.81 ft., with a floor thickness of 4.83 inches. The elastic limit of the deflection of floor beams is said by the same writer to be about one 400th for a span of say 25 ft. or ¾", while the floor plank in a span of 8 ft. should not deflect more than 1-13". (Mr. Woodbury confesses that these limits are empirical and matters of opinion based on experience, and that they have been exceeded with no apparent evil results.)

On account of the increase of the tendency to lateral vibration in proportion to the increase of the height of the building, the width of the floor beams will need to be greater in a building of several stories than in a one-storey structure. The deflection of the planks of a floor have been proved to be less where they cover two than where they cover one span, and the joints should be alternated so that an equal load may be imposed on each beam.

Mr. Woodbury has computed and compiled a very useful table* of distributed loads upon southern pine beams, with limit of deflection. By its use it is a very simple and short process to find the safe load or the required span of floor beams for an assumed load. For example: The safe load per sq. ft. upon a floor with 12" x 14" beams of southern pine 10 ft. centres and 24 ft. span. The table shows that a beam 14" deep of 24 ft. span will sustain 42.37 lbs. per ft. of span for every inch in width of beam. Multiply this by 12 for the width of beam 12 x 42.37 = 508.44 lbs. per foot of span, and the bays being 10 ft. wide, this corresponds to 508.44 ÷ 10 = 50.84 lbs. per sq. ft. of floor. But the weight of floor must be deducted thus:

Beams.....	5.60 lbs.	
1½" Flooring..	5. " "	Total safe load..... 50.84
Mortar.....	6.25 " "	less weight of floor... 26.85 equals
Plank.....	10 " "	
		say..... 24.00 lbs. per sq. ft.
Total.....	26.85	

or for required span of beams assume the load at 30 lbs. per sq. ft., add weight of floor, say 27 lbs.—gross load 57 lbs.—beam 12 x 14, 8 ft. centre. Total load per ft. of beam 57 lbs. x 8 = 456 lbs., which divided by 12 = 38 lbs. per inch in width. In the table under 14 the nearest number to 38 is 39.08, which corresponds to or indicates a span of 25 ft.

Wood, as a material for mill columns, has been proved more reliable than unprotected iron in case of fire. Its cost is not great, and defects are easily discovered, which is not the case with cast iron columns. The only recorded tests of full size wood columns are those made at the U. S. arsenal Watertown, Mass., for the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co. Tests of small sized models have been proved entirely unreliable. The average crushing load per square inch was 4,422 lbs. for cylindrical columns 12 ft. in length and 10½ inches diameter. Cylindrical columns represented a resistance 24% greater than a tapered column of the same diameter at base, while the difference was 56% in favor of a square column with the angles merely chamfered an inch. The reduction of strength when the load was slightly eccentric was very marked, showing how necessary it is to insist on careful setting. The crushing resistance of bolsters was found to be very small, showing that they are quite unreliable when heavy weights are to be carried. This would indicate that the use of bolsters or the supporting of posts carrying heavy weights from beams is decidedly inadvisable (Fig. 5).

In concluding this paper, the writer would remark that while the system of slow-burning construction may be suitable for buildings devoted to manufacturing purposes, and in some cases to warehouses, it should not be seized upon as a panacea for the safety and mode of construction of every building. Some enthusiasts have rushed to this conclusion and have found themselves involved in insurmountable difficulties when attempting to bend the system to their purpose. Every building contains its own constructive problems, which should be worked out in a logical manner, and with the invention born of the needs of the occasion.

The people of Salmon Village, Peel County, have had the name of their post office changed to Terra Cotta. This, in the opinion of the *Montreal Gazette*, is being particular to a shade.

* Fire Protection of Mills. P. 159.

"CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER" COMPETITION FOR A CITY HOUSE.

THIS competition, announced in our December number, has resulted in the sending in of nine sets of designs, among which are three of decided merit. It will be remembered that the house was to cost not more than \$4,000, and was to be for a young architect having a family of three children and an income of about \$2,500. The lot was only 30 ft. wide and on the south side of the street, and the matter of direct sunlight to as many rooms as possible was to be a factor in the merit of the designs. The Architectural Guild appointed Messrs. Darling, Norman Dick and Burke a Committee to decide upon the respective merits of the designs.

The first place is given to "Soleil," (Mr. Arthur Wells). The plan has been admirably worked out, indicating most painstaking effort and careful attention to every detail necessary for the working of the domestic machinery with the least degree of friction and annoyance—a point which would unfailingly commend itself to the housewife. The placing of the axis of the drawing room north and south is rather unique for a house on a narrow lot, and was a bold move to secure two or three hours of sunshine in a north room. The dining room is admirably lighted and would make a very cheerful room. The kitchen, though a trifle small, is well arranged for the placing of stove table, and for cross ventilation by means of the windows, a very important point where the stove has to be used in both summer, and winter. The arrangement of side entrance, stairs and pantries could scarcely be improved upon. The planning of the first floor is also excellent, especially the relation of the bath room to the family bed room, enabling it to be used as a dressing room. The situation of the sitting room and studio would reduce the bedroom accommodation too much when the size of the family is taken into consideration, but the disposition would be excellent with a smaller family. Most mothers would not be content to banish all the children to the attic.

The author has, however, anticipated this by the suggestion that the studio could be placed in the attic and one of the first floor rooms utilized as a bed room. The basement is well laid out. While several windows are placed in the side walls, no room is dependant on them for its lighting, and yet they are useful for ventilation and give a certain amount of light. The planning as a whole is compact and simple, and indicates the hand of one who has either had much experience, or has given close and analytical study to the problem.

The elevations are a little immature and indicate some uncertainty in regard to detail, and yet are conceived in a broad and artistic spirit, their very reserve being a point in favor of a design intended for an architect's own house. The rendering is fair, though somewhat timid; far better this, however, than to overdo it in a more ambitious attempt. The owner would probably have a hard time in getting his plans passed in the Commissioners' office in a city like Toronto. So much wooden construction and tile-hung work on the first floor would send the officials into a fit.

"Au Revoir," (Mr. E. Wilby), is given second place. If his planning had been equal to his elevations, he would have run "Soleil" very close for first place. The plan is an excellent one, based to some extent on local lines, but sufficiently progressive to indicate considerable experience and study. The location of the study would not be at all conducive to the quiet and peace which an architect would require if engaged in serious work at his home. The author does not suggest any other place, but with so commodious a house a room upstairs could easily be spared for the purpose, allowing the ground floor room to be used as a family sitting room, although it is not well enough lighted for either purpose. The parlor would be an entirely sunless room, except the few rays which might be borrowed from the study for an hour or two in the morning. The serving pantry is rather publicly placed, but gains in accommodation by its position. The back stairs starting out of it without means of shutting off sounds and smells at either top or bottom is a decided defect. Doors should be placed in both positions if immunity from these is to be properly secured. The kitchen has a plethora of windows, three being given it, while advantage is not taken of a good opportunity to secure cross ventilation. The bed rooms are well disposed, with good closet accommodation, except the children's room, which of all rooms requires ample provision.

The front is a good piece of work, like "Soleil," broad and artistic in spirit and exhibiting more maturity in power of design, while the rendering is crisp and sparkling, indicative of much facility and practice with the pen. The double gable with its two sets of couplet windows is very effective, but we doubt its suitability to our climate even though the vallies be reduced to a minimum as suggested by the author. The prize for the best perspective is awarded to "Au Revoir," "Soleil" not sending one, and that by "His Aspirant" being the only other worthy of praise or comment.

The third position is given to "His Aspirant," (Mr. Murray White). A plan containing many points of merit, and which, but for one or two unfortunate slips, due evidently to want of sufficient study, would have made a good run for second place.

The parlor, two children's rooms and also the nursery, which is placed in the attic, would get no direct sunlight. If the positions of nursery and spare room had been reversed, and a south

dormer inserted, this defect would have been of less account. The position of the child's room is faulty in that it cannot be reached from the hall. The rearrangement of the two front rooms would have made this possible. The position of doors into serving pantry would expose the kitchen. If the sink had been placed in the west wall, the doors could have been better placed. The author steals light on the west side from his neighbor, who, if of a crusty disposition, would probably erect a high and ugly boarding in front of the staircase windows by way of revenge. The external treatment is dignified and scholarly, and would be considered a creditable piece of design in any office. The rendering is not so crisp as that of No. 2, and is somewhat inclined to stiffness, the detail being brought with almost geometrical accuracy; the lights, however, are well managed, and the accessories of trees and foreground are a decided help to the perspective.

The Committee were agreeably impressed with the general excellence of all three of the above designs, and have to congratulate the authors and the Toronto Sketch Club upon the distinct advance visible in the work of its members. They feel safe in saying that if these designs were executed side by side they would present an artistic and admirable trio of houses—houses sober in design and devoid of anything approaching the unrestful, clap-trap, rocky sort of design, which may be the fashion to-day and discarded to-morrow by a fickle public.

"Nox" is placed fourth with a very good plan indeed, generally similar in its layout to that of "Soleil" but not so well arranged. The hall is too pretentious for a house of this class, and its spaciousness is obtained at the expense of the dining room. The latter would be gloomy, the windows, which are only in the south side, being shaded by the projection of the upper storey, some 5 ft. A window near the north end would be a great improvement, lighting that end of the table and enabling a person sitting at the fire to read with some degree of comfort. The drawing room is well placed, and the position of windows would secure a glint of the western sun during three or four months of the year. The servants' room on first floor breaks badly into the library, and would be much better placed in attic, being too small to be of much use. The exterior is better in conception than in its rendering. Like "Soleil" it is timid, and the detail indicates immaturity, but the attempt at breadth of treatment and the absence of fussiness indicates that the author is upon the right track. He needs practice in drawing, and especially in regard to his tree-work.

"Ambition" comes fifth in position. The amount of work which he has put upon his drawings while indicating a laudable industry, is almost painful to behold. If the decision rested in the hands of a jury of "citizens," upon whom a multiplication of lines and excessive elaboration would produce a "stunning" effect, this effort might have had some chance for a prize, but with a jury of architects this very fussiness was its own condemnation. The plan, as a plan, is of good ordinary type, but the question of adaption to the site has apparently been ignored. The dining room is lighted solely by a bay at its eastern and narrow end, and this bay extends to within a few inches of the boundary line, leaving a space of not more than 3½ feet between it and the wall of the adjoining house. The same fault applies to the bed room above. The only rooms receiving appreciable benefit from the direct rays of the sun are the kitchen and the servants' bed room above it. The draughtsmanship is neat to a fault, and the rendering of perspective better than the design. The author needs to study the methods of good draughtsmen and to study English house design and the more sober efforts of educated men in the eastern states in lieu of designs from cheap American publications which are designed to catch the eye of the jig-saw carpenter. The rest of the designs are scarcely worthy of classification, but may be mentioned in order, as follows: "Grotto," "B," "Helluo Libronium," and "Horse Shoe." All of these designs indicate that their authors have engaged in no serious architectural study, and have not been in the habit of seeing good work or good publications of any kind. The impression conveyed to the jury by their efforts was that the authors were either the veriest beginners, or that they had mistaken their calling.

The jury do not desire to discourage any aspirant to architectural fame, but at the same time consider it a kindness to intimate that ultimate success may be hoped for only by those who are willing to engage in earnest and devoted study, combined with a certain talent and aptitude for the work.

MONTREAL.

(Correspondence of the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.)

The annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers took place this year in the Society's new rooms in Montreal. There was shown to be a falling off in the membership. Mr. H. P. Vantelet's paper on bridge construction was awarded the President's medal. The officers elected for the current year are: Sir Casimir Gzowski, president; J. Kennedy, E. P. Hannaford and J. F. Lynch, vice-presidents; H. Wallis, treasurer; H. T. Bovey, secretary; F. Chadwick, librarian; council—Percival St. George, F. R. S. Brown, W. T. Jennings, H. N. Ruttan, K. W. Blackwell, F. N. Gisborne, E. A. Hoare, Joseph Hobson, Sir J. Trutch, T. Monro, P. A. Paterson, W. P. Anderson, J. D. Barnett, C. E. W. Dodwell, H. A. Donkin. The annual business meeting was followed by the usual banquet at the Windsor Hotel.

The firm of Nelson & Clift, architects, has been dissolved.

Mr. John James Browne, architect, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Superior Court.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was held on the 15th and 16th of January, to organize under the Province of Quebec Architects' Act. There were present: Mr. J. W. Hopkins, President, Montreal, in the chair; F. X. Berlinguet, 1st Vice-President, Quebec; V. Roy, 2nd Vice-President, Montreal; A. C. Hutchison, Montreal; A. Raza, Montreal; A. F. Dunlop, Montreal; M. Perrault, Montreal; A. T. Taylor, Montreal; J. F. Peachy, Quebec; W. E. Doran, Treasurer, Montreal; C. Clift, Secretary, Montreal.

Moved by Mr. A. F. Peachy, seconded by Mr. A. F. Dunlop, "That we, the present Council, now organize as called for by Clause 6 in The Province of Quebec Architects' Act, No. 78, which was sanctioned and came into force the 30th of December, 1890." Carried.

It was then moved by Mr. J. F. Peachy, seconded by Mr. A. F. Dunlop, that this Council elect Mr. J. W. Hopkins, President; Mr. F. X. Berlinguet, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Victor Roy, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. W. E. Doran, Treasurer; Mr. Chris. Clift, Secretary. Carried.

The by-laws were then amended and in the meantime adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Hutchison, "That the registration fee be raised to \$20, all members that have paid to pay an additional \$10, this to take force until time provided by Act of Incorporation, then the registration fee to be as called for in the by-laws just amended." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Raza, seconded by Mr. Dunlop, "That Messrs. Roy, Hutchison and Doran be a committee to look over the by-laws as amended at yesterday's meeting, and report to an early meeting of the Council." Carried.

It was decided that the design for seal and diplomas of the Association should be open for competition among the members, and submitted to Messrs. Dunlop, Raza and Clift for approval.

It was moved by Mr. Raza, seconded by Mr. Clift, that a board of five examiners be elected at this meeting, and three examiners to form a board at all examinations. Carried.

The following were elected: Victor Roy, W. T. Thomas and A. T. Taylor, Montreal; F. X. Berlinguet and Chas. Baillairge, Quebec.

It was decided to at once advertise in the *Official Gazette* the completion of the organization; also to have the By-laws and Act printed as soon as possible to distribute among the members.

TORONTO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

A PAPER on "Building Material," which will be found in the March number of this journal, was read before this Club by Mr. H. B. Gordon on Tuesday evening, January 27th. After a vote of thanks had been tendered the lecturer, the competitive designs for a "Window in some Distinctive Style," were criticized by Mr. Frank Darling. Mr. C. H. Acton Bond was awarded first place in the senior division, and Mr. J. G. S. Russell in the junior division.

The subject of this competition had been suggested to the critic to induce the members to make a more thorough study of style, and the fact that a large number of the designs sent in shewed a striving after originality and prettiness of drawing rather than this, was somewhat disappointing. It is hoped in the next competition that style will receive more attention, and the detail will be clearly shown. The subject which has also been suggested by the critic is "A Mantel-piece in Stone or Marble," with special reference to style.

A novel feature was introduced into the Club's work on Tuesday, February 10th, when a debate was held on the following:—Resolved: "That an architect devote himself to the artistic entirely, and that construction should be relegated to engineers, as the present system of practise is detrimental to good architecture."

Messrs. C. J. Gibson and A. H. Gregg upheld the affirmative and brought forward many able arguments, conclusively showing that the work expected of an architect of the present day is so multifarious that it is impossible for one man to do it all as well as it should be done, and therefore a division of labor is necessary, such as we already find has taken place to a certain extent in the legal and medical professions, the proposal being that an architect should only know enough of the nature of materials and construction to enable him to design consistently, and that the rest of his time should be spent in the study of architecture as an art in all its branches, all scientific construction, plumbing, heating, etc., being handed over to an architectural engineer. Messrs. Gibson and Gregg deserve great credit for the thorough manner in which they worked up their subject, and the time evidently spent on it.

Mr. J. A. Pearson made a capital speech on the negative side, and brought out some strong points in a very vigorous manner, whilst the leader of this side, Mr. S. G. Curry, in a long speech analyzed the various arguments brought forward, and taking a wide range, spoke of the subject generally, the chief argument of this side being that the word "entirely" coming in the resolution killed the arguments brought out by those on the opposite side, that an architect should know anything at all of the nature of materials or construction, and therefore their reasoning was not valid.

Mr. Edmund Burke, who had kindly consented to act as

Chairman for the evening, concurred in this literal interpretation of the resolution, and decided in favor of the negative.

It is intended that this shall only be the first of a series of debates to be held by the Club, and certainly if they all prove as interesting as this one, and members will take an active part in them, they ought to be of great benefit to all.

The classes in mathematics and construction conducted by Mr. S. G. Curry, are now fairly started and promise to be very beneficial to those taking part. The average turn out up to the present has been fairly good, but certainly with the large number of names on the membership roll of the Club, there ought to be a considerable increase in the attendance now that all preliminary difficulties have been conquered.

At the regular meeting on Tuesday, 24th inst., Mr. G. A. Reid, R.C.A., will give a talk on "Architecture from an Artist's Standpoint"; and as this promises to be unusually interesting, those at all interested in the subject will be welcome visitors at the Club rooms on this occasion.

COMPETITION FOR CHURCH DESIGNS.

WE should like to draw the attention of our readers to the Competition for Church Designs. The Committee of the Presbyterian Church which has the matter in hand, is desirous of having as many designs sent in as possible, and is prepared to publish all those of merit. The Committee does not expect that the three prizes which it has decided to give are sufficient inducement to competitors to send in designs, and it has only proposed to give these prizes as a small acknowledgement on its part of the obligation under which the Committee will be placed to those who may send in designs.

The Council of the Ontario Association of Architects has undertaken to conduct the competition, because it believes that much benefit may result to the church architecture of the Province through the effort that is now being made by this denomination. There is no intention to publish any designs which may be submitted in a manner which will allow of their being used by any congregation which desires to erect a church, without employing the author. Only the perspective and the plans will be shown, with the object of 1st, giving examples of what is considered good ecclesiastical architecture by competent judges; and 2nd, to afford congregations proposing to build such information as will enable them to select an architect capable of designing a church such as they may want, with some artistic excellence.

We omitted in the conditions of the proposed competition to state that designs should be sent in under mottos to the Registrar of the O. A. A.

In the 4th class, the last clause "with vestry or school room" should read "with vestry and school room." Some competitors have asked for information as to the proper position of choir. As the competition is one which is for the purpose of securing good designs, both as to plan and exterior elevations, it was thought better not to hamper the competitors in any way. Each competitor will therefore place the choir in such position as he may deem will give the best results architecturally and at the same time fulfil the wants of a Presbyterian congregation.

It is hoped that many of the abler young men in the profession will take this opportunity to attempt to solve the problem of fulfilling the wants of a Presbyterian congregation, and at the same time designing a thoroughly ecclesiastical building.

MONTREAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

THE members of this Association wisely make use of the "dull season," between the close of business activity in the fall and its commencement in the spring, to cultivate a feeling of sociability which must greatly tend to secure union of interest and purpose. The custom of having a sleigh drive and banquet, which has prevailed for several years past, was adhered to this season.

A new departure made this year, however, took the shape of a trip to Boston, which was participated in by Messrs. E. A. Peel, President; W. Byrd, ex-President; Enoch Jones, Jas. Beckham, John Lee, J. W. Murray, Richard Ready, and about twenty others. A day was pleasantly and profitably spent in inspecting the public buildings, parks, and other objects of interest in Boston.

The annual drive and banquet took place on the 4th inst., and was as usual a thoroughly enjoyable affair, the credit for which belongs to the Committee of Management: Messrs. J. R. Lavignac, L. Consineau, A. Valiquette, V. Bastien, T. H. McKenna, C. T. Charlebois, J. Lambert, J. Cochrane, and F. Fournier. The company numbered 85, and occupied 32 sleighs.

The dinner, which was of excellent character, was presided over by the President-elect, Mr. J. Brunet, M. P. P. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honored. Mr. J. R. Savignac responded on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. "Construction and its Interests" brought forth an appropriate response from Mr. J. Consineau. Speeches were also made by the President, and Messrs. J. Cochrane, J. Lambert, and Ald. Lamarche.

Canadian manufacturers of sewer pipe should note the fact that the town of Calgary in the Northwest is said to be importing its supplies from St. Louis.

THE PROPER METHOD OF JUDGING COMPETITIVE PLANS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 31st, 1891.

Editor CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

DEAR SIR,—As a subscriber to the CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, allow me to put before you the following questions :

In a competition for plans of building, is it right that one of the competitors sign his name to his plan? In such a case would it be right to have only one judge well known by competitors?

Is it not a well known rule that when a plan is signed it should be put aside?

In a case like the one described, do you think if the judge allowed the first prize to the signed plan, it should be considered a just and final decision?

An answer through your esteemed journal will oblige,

Yours respectfully,

D. OUELLETE.

[In answer to our correspondent's enquiries, the name of the author of a competitive design should not be attached to his drawings, and when so attached, such drawings should be ruled out as being informal. It would manifestly be unfair to allow a signed drawing to remain in the competition, and even more unjust to award to such drawing a premium. The competitors thus unjustly dealt with in a competition would have the right to insist upon the matter being reconsidered and adjusted in a proper and equitable manner.—EDITOR C. A. & B.]

TORONTO MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWICE a year at least the members of the above organization and their friends count upon having a time of enjoyment, and up to the present they have not been disappointed. In the summer the festivities take the form of a picnic at some of the neighboring resorts, and in the winter a dinner.

The latter event took place this year at "The Hub" restaurant. The attendance was not as large as could have been desired, but there was no lack of enthusiasm and good-fellowship.

Mr. Joseph Wright, the newly-elected President, presided, and gracefully performed the duties of the position. There were present representing the other branches of the building trades—Mr. John Goddard; Mr. Wm. Simpson and Mr. Lockwood. The manufacturers and supply men were represented by Messrs. Forester, Bayles, and Barsman. Messrs. O'Neil and Kirk, plumbing inspectors, were also among the guests.

The remarks of the various speakers went to show that the benefits of association are felt to be great, nevertheless the fact was deplored that a larger proportion of the employers in the plumbing and other trades do not avail themselves of these benefits by becoming members and actively promoting the interests of the trades organizations.

Songs were sung at intervals during the evening by Messrs. Whitelaw, McEwen, Ritchie, Jr., Ritchie, Sr., and Sim.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

"CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER" COMPETITION FOR A CITY HOUSE—DESIGN BY "SOLEIL."

It is proposed that the foundations be built of stone; that bricks of a dark red color be used, laid in mortar to match; that all wooden walls be hung with red tiles, and that the roofs be all shingled.

"CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER" COMPETITION FOR A CITY HOUSE—DESIGN SUBMITTED BY "AU REVOIR."

To carry out this design, the author would use the following material: The exterior basement walls to be of stone, the interior basement walls and all other external walls to be of brick, except first floor front, which should be of frame, sheathed both sides, inside to be battened on a layer of sheathing paper and to be lathed and plastered, exterior to be tiled on a layer of felt; gables in front to be plastered in panels formed by framing. Front elevation and chimney to be built of specially selected brick of a reddish brown tint; roofs to be boarded and shingled on a ½ inch layer of mortar, shingles to be untouched to turn grey by time and weather. Inside finish throughout to be of white pine and varnished, except staircase, which should be of hardwood. Exterior woodwork to be painted to harmonize with brick and tile.

RESIDENCES IN MONTREAL, QUE.—MESSRS. J. W. & E. C. HOPKINS, ARCHITECTS, MONTREAL.

ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING MR. E. BURKE'S PAPER ON "SLOW BURNING CONSTRUCTION."

PUBLICATIONS.

The first original article by Count Tolstoi, that has ever been published in an American magazine, appears in the February issue of *The Cosmopolitan*, with a number of interesting photographic reproductions, one of them being a picture of Tolstoi guiding a plow in his Russian fields. Brander Matthews appears with his first article upon Some Latterday Humorists. The third in the series of colored frontispieces is a delightful sketch by McVickar, illustrating a character in Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's new story, "Mademoiselle Réséda." Ex-Postmaster General James presents an article upon the Welsh in the United States, liberally illustrated by portraits of prominent men who are of Welsh extraction. Price 25 cents. *Cosmopolitan Pub. Co.*, Madison Square, N. Y.

We observe that Hansen's patent chimney topping, manufactured at St. Johns, Que., by the Standard Drain Pipe Co., is being used quite extensively by Canadian architects. The article is undoubtedly a meritorious one, and deserves to be recognized as such.

The following gentlemen, of Montreal, are seeking incorporation for the purpose of constructing iron bridges; Messrs. George W. Parent, Alex. Lapierre, Edouard Lalonde, Joseph Brunette and Eugene Mauffette. The capital of the proposed company is \$25,000.

The Boynton Wall Plaster & Cement Co. is the name of a new business organization which lately commenced operations at Kingston, Ont. The capital of the company is \$100,000. The names of the provisional directors are: Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, C. F. Gildersleeve, J. Gaskin, J. Minnes, R. L. T. Strathy, J. Hewton and J. Newlands. Mr. Strathy is manager for the company and Mr. J. F. Swift, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS AND STUDENTS

Qualified to be Registered under the Ontario Architects' Act.

The Council of the Ontario Association of Architects having at its last meeting accepted the applications of certain persons qualified to register under the Act who neglected to so register within the limit of time fixed for registration, it is felt that if there are others in a similar position, they should be allowed to register upon the same terms. Applications may therefore be sent to Mr. W. A. Langton, Merchants' Bank Building, Toronto, until Saturday, 21st March next, after which date the Council will refuse to entertain further applications for registration under the Act from either architects or students, unless accompanied by certificates showing that the applicant has passed the examinations prescribed by the Act.

S. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Registrar.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The Council of the Ontario Association of Architects having at its last meeting appointed Mr. W. A. Langton, Registrar, all communications in connection with the affairs of the Association should in future be addressed to him at his office, Merchants' Bank Building, Toronto.

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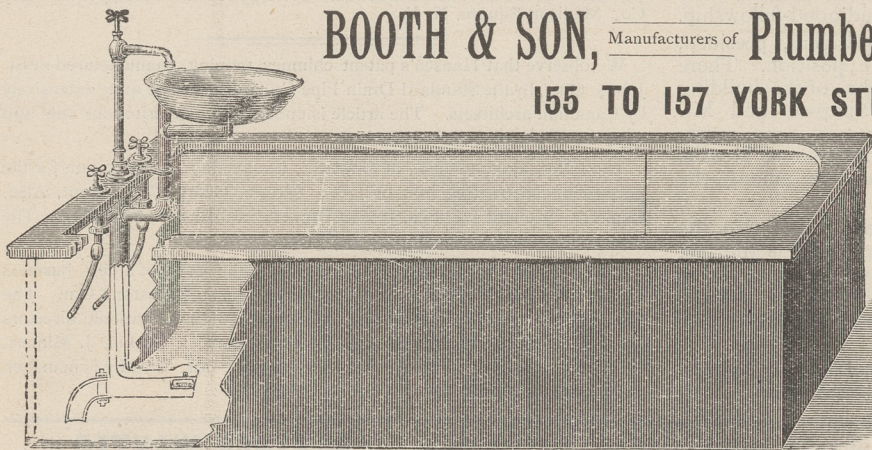


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NOTICE.**Province of Quebec Association of Architects.**

The Council of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, having completed their organization according to the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature incorporating said association, hereby give notice to all architects practising in the Province of Quebec, who desire to register under the said act, to do so, by writing the undersigned within six months from this date.

The registration fee is twenty dollars. Notice and evidence of existing studentship must also be given to the Secretary within six months from the passing of the said act, accompanied by fee of three dollars.

CHRIS. CLIFT,
Secretary Province of Quebec Association of Architects.
180 Saint James Street,
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L'Association du Conseil des Architectes de la Province of Québec, ayant complété leur organisation suivant les dispositions de l'acte passé à la dernière session de la Législature, incorporant la dite association, donne avis par le présent à tous les architectes, pratiquant dans la Province de Québec, qui désirent s'enregistrer en vertu du dit acte, d'écrire au soussigné sous six mois de cette date.

Les frais d'enregistrement sont de vingt piastres. Avis et preuve du temps d'étude doivent être donnés au secrétaire sous six mois de la passation du dit acte, accompagnés des frais de trois piastres.

CHRIS. CLIFT,
Secrétaire de l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec.
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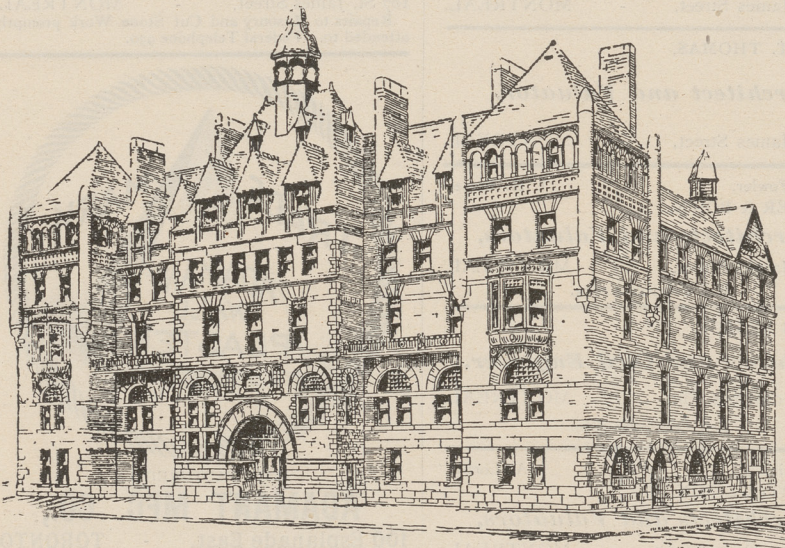
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